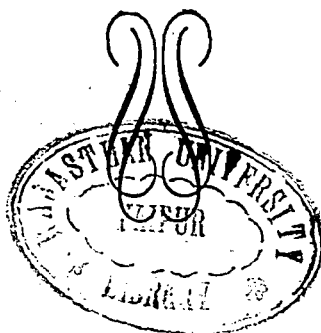




THE
SIROHI STATE
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
1941-42

(i.e. from 1st November 1941 to 31st October 1942).



PRINTED AT
THE FINE ART PRINTING PRESS,
AJMER.

To

His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Shri
SIR SARUP RAM SINGH BAHADUR,

G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I.,

Maharao Saheb of Sirohi.

May it please Your Highness,

I have the honour to submit this report on the
administration of Your Highness' State for the year
ending 31st October 1942.

Your Highness will be pleased to find that
there has been a steady improvement in all the
branches of the administration, particularly in the
finances which have been fairly re-habilitated in
spite of large sums being expended on carrying out
several reforms and construction works. The outside
debt is all now wiped off. The credit for all this
solely goes to Your Highness, as Your Highness'
inspiring confidence, prompt support and wise
guidance alone enabled me to achieve what little I
have done.

Your Highness'
most obedient servant,
I. K. PANDYA,

Sirohi,
the 26th May, 1943. Chief Minister, Sirohi State.

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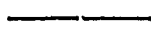
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THE SIROHI STATE ADMINISTRATION REPORT

1941-42.



CHAPTER I.



GENERAL AND POLITICAL.



PHYSICAL ASPECTS.

Situation. The Sirohi State has been called after its capital, and the latter has derived its name from Sarnua Hill, on the western slope of which it stands. It is situated in the west of Rajputana between $24^{\circ}.20''$ and $25^{\circ}.17''$ North Latitude and $72^{\circ}.16''$ and $73^{\circ}.10''$ East Longitude and is bounded on the north, north-east and west by Marwar, on the east by Mewar, Idar and Danta and on the south and south-west by Palanpur. The extreme length from north to south is about 64 miles and the extreme breadth from east to west about 50 miles.

The country, though fairly open, is mostly covered by hills and mountains, the chief of which is the well-known Mount Abu, the highest peak of which (Gurushikar) rises 5,650 feet above the sea level. Next to Abu are the Aravalli Hills, between which and the Abu Sirohi Range is the narrow valley through which runs the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

There is no perennial river in the State. The Western Banas, which is the only important river, flows during the greater part of the year. It takes its origin from the Sarnua

Hills near Balda and Sanwara. It flows for 10 miles in a south westerly direction as far as Jharoli (near Pindwara) and then turning south-west continues its course for another 40 miles through the valley between Mount Abu and the Aravalli Hills until it enters Palanpur territory to lose itself ultimately in the Runn of Cutch. There are several other streams in the country, but they run dry immediately after the rains have ceased.

The area of the State is 1,994 sq. miles. The population according to the Census of 1941 A. D. is 2,33,879 souls—consisting of 1,20,476 males and 1,13,403 females—of whom 1,64,913 are Hindus, 15,546 Jains, 7,113 Mohammedans, 483 Christians, 100 Parsis, 19 Sikhs, 19 Jews and 45,686 of primitive tribes. The population of 2,33,879 is distributed over 4 towns and 448 villages. The four towns are Sirohi, Abu Road, Sheoganj and Pindwara, and their population is 9,501, 9,935, 4,166 and 4,625 respectively.

The average revenue of the State calculated on the last 10 years is Rs 10,53,765. That calculated on the last 5 years comes to Rs. 11,18,880/-.

HISTORY.

'Sirohi', as Colonel Malleson rightly remarks, 'is the one domain in Rajputana which maintained its independence, acknowledging the suzerainty of neither Moghul, Rathor nor Maratha'. Claiming common descent from the heroes of Mahabharat, the ruling house of Sirohi is an off-shoot of the same branch, Chauhan, to which the last Hindu Emperor of India, Prithvi Raj, belonged. Historic pride clings to masses as much as to individuals, conducting to honourable pride when rightly felt, and to none can it therefore cling more firmly than to 'the magnificently stubborn Deora', the particular sect of the Chauhans who are ruling over Sirohi for the past six centuries.

Lumba was the founder of the Chauhan Deora rule on Abu, now known as Sirohi Raj. In the time of Deoraj's immediate successors, the Chauhans were engaged in constant struggles with Parmars, or Ponwars, (who held the greater part of the country now called Sirohi), and eventually vanquished them, capturing first Chandravati, in or about 1303 A.D., and subsequently Abu and Achalgadh. The present town of Sirohi was founded in 1425 A.D. by Rao Sainsmal, who extended his dominions by driving the Solankis away from the tract known as Mal Magra in the north.

The first relations between Sirohi and the British Government took place in 1823 A.D. when a treaty was concluded with the British Government.

THE PRESENT RULER.

His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Shri Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., was born on the 27th September 1888 A.D. and has attained his 54th year. He has got all the powers of a First Class Ruling Prince and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns and a return visit by the Viceroy. Prior to his accession to the Gadi on the 29th April 1920, His Highness had conducted the administration of the State as Musahib-e-Ala for 10 years.

Ruling families of note connected with Sirohi are those of Bundi and Kotah. Marriages have taken place in recent times with the Kachhwaha family of Jaipur, the Rathor families of Jodhpur and Kishengadh, the Jadon families of Karauli and Jaisalmer, the Sisodia families of Dungarpur and Banswara and the Jadeja families of Cutch and Nawanagar.

GENERAL.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway runs through the eastern part of the State from Mawal to Keshavganj for a length of about 40 miles with the following

Means of
Access.

stations in this State's limits:—

(1) Mawal, (2) Abu Road, the alighting point for Abu, (3) Kiverli, (4) Sarupganj, (5) Banas, (6) Sajjan Road and (7) Keshavganj.

The capital, Sirohi, is 15 miles from the Railway Station of Sajjan Road. A regular Motor Service runs between the capital and the Railway Station. All the other important centres of the State and their neighbouring villages are also easily approachable owing to buses regularly plying between them and the capital.

There are combined Post and Telegraph Offices at Sirohi, Erinpura and Abu Road, and Post Offices at Kalandri, Jawal, Sildar, Mandar, Reodar, Anadra, Rohera, Pindwara, Padiv and Posaliya.

There are Dak Bungalows at Oria, Anadra, Sanwara, Palri, Erinpura and Sirohi. The Dak Bungalow at Sirohi was constructed only during the year under report.

The principal places of antiquarian interest are Achalgadh, Adardevi, Vasishth Ashram and the famous Dilwara Temples on Mount Abu, the ruins of Chandravati near Abu Road, Shrines of Sarneshwarji at a distance of 2 miles from the capital and the old fort of Vasantgadh about 5 miles from Pindwara.

Abu Road, Pindwara, Sarupganj and Sheoganj are the chief centres of trade. Sirohi, despite its being far from the Railway Station, is also improving in this respect.

His Highness paid visits to Delhi and Bombay for medical treatment. His stay at Delhi was rather a protracted one extending over a period of several months, due to illness, and it was not till after the

end of the year under report that he recovered from it and was able to return to the State.

Visits of Distinguished Persons. The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lothian, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Resident for Rajputana, paid his usual annual visit to Sirohi on the 14th November 1941 and left on the 17th November 1941. He was accompanied on this occasion by Lady Lothian, his Secretary Mr. M. Worth, I. C. S., and Major N. S. Alington, M. C., Political Agent, Western Rajputana States.

In honour of his visit, an At Home was given at the Sarup Club on 15th November 1941 when a purse of Rs. 12,001 for War Fund was also presented to him. He was pleased to express his appreciation of the War Efforts of the State, and, thanking all the loyal contributors, observed that he was glad to find that even in a small and peaceful oasis like Sirohi there was due appreciation of the fact that the present War is everybody's War and of the consequent duty of all non-combatants to render the maximum financial help possible to the fighting nations.

On the 24th September 1942, on the eve of his transfer from Rajputana Residency the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lothian was again invited by the Darbar to grace the Opening Ceremony of the New Darbar School building in Abu Road constructed and named after him, which was performed by Miss Lothian on behalf of her mother Lady Lothian, who was unfortunately prevented to do it herself due to sudden illness. On this occasion, a farewell address was given to him, which was attended by a large number of distinguished gentry and officers of the State, both from the State limits and Railway colony, and a purse of Rs. 5,525/- for His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes' Fund was also presented. These contributions to the War Fund were partly made from the State and partly collected from the public. On this occasion he was accompanied by Major Alington and Miss Lothian.

He was much pleased at the sight of the new school building and expressed immense satisfaction over the attention which the Chief Minister and the State Council were devoting to increase educational facilities for the public and congratulated them on 'the very great improvements' effected by them in the finances and on many other reforms and schemes for improvements they had set on foot such as the Settlement operations, construction of roads and the like.

Major N. S. Alington, M. C., Political Agent, Western Rajputana States, paid visits to Sirohi on the following dates :—

13th to 17th November 1941,
 21st to 25th February 1942,
 5th May 1942,
 25th May 1942,
 7th June 1942,
 13th to 16th August 1942,
 24th September 1942,
 and 15th October 1942.

Other distinguished persons who visited the State during the year were

- (1) The Thana Devli Darbar, who was a State Guest on Abu for just two days from 10th January 1942.
- (2) Major R. R. Reeds, Assistant to the Recruiting Officer, Ajmer-Merwara and Central India, who was invited to Sirohi on 14th June 1942 for discussing what best could be done to encourage recruitment on a larger scale.
- (3) Major K. H. A. Gross, I. M. S., Administrative Medical Officer for Rajputana, who was invited in December 1941 to see the various hospitals and dispensaries in the State.

and (4) Mr. F. F. Fergusson, Executive Engineer, Jodhpur who was invited to examine irrigation projects and advise the State on which of them would be successful and of real utility.

CHIEF EVENTS AND REFORMS.

Numerous reforms and improvements were effected by the Council during the year under report, both in the administration and for public benefit and welfare. Especially the work done for the public surpassed all previous records. These reforms and improvements being too numerous to admit of capitulations in a page or two, it has been preferred to distribute them over the chapters on the several departments for the benefit of which they were mainly directed.

An epitome of the important ones, however, is given below :—

Inauguration of Central Advisory Committee. The inauguration of the Central Advisory Committee, establishment whereof was sanctioned during the previous year, was held on the 18th April, 1942. Besides its members, a large number of distinguished gentry and heads of departments witnessed the inauguration.

This Committee, which consists of an elected majority, has been set up to advise the Darbar on matters of general public concern such as education, sanitation, medical relief, trade and commerce, cattle breeding, social legislation, economic well being of agriculturists and rural uplift. Details of its constitution and working will be found in Chapter IX.

Enlargement of Pindwara Municipality. The Pindwara Municipal Board was enlarged by 2 seats during the year, and the same were filled by non-official members.

Establishment of Village Panchayats. Village Panchayats in Ajari, Mandar, Santpur, Meda, Paldi, Posaliya, Amblari and Sildar were established during the year. They were invested

with powers to take cognizance of certain offences under the Sirohi Penal Code and Cattle Trespass Act.

✓ With a view to create a vested interest of the cultivator in his holdings and thereby encourage bringing of fallow lands under cultivation in due course, a Land Settlement. Land Revenue Settlement to fix a reasonable rental in cash in place of the old system of assessment in kind was started immediately with the commencement of the year and is in progress. This reform, calculated to evoke increased interest in soil, is estimated to cost Rs. 1,40,000/-. In the villages of two Tehsils, Abu Road and Pindwara, the Settlement operations were completed in all respects by the end of the year, at a cost of Rs. 34,361/6/3, only the rents remained to be announced. Reasonable rents have been proposed for lands in this Settlement, and the cultivators coming under it have been given hereditary tenancy rights and assured that they and their successors will not be ousted from their holdings so long they pay the fixed rental and remain loyal.

In pursuance of the scheme formulated for construction of a net-work of metalled roads for improving the means of communication in the State, the Construction of Aburoad-Sajjanroad Road. Sirohi-Erinpura road was metalled last year at a cost of Rs. 29,000/-. With the commencement of the year under report the construction of a metalled road between Sajjan Road and Abu Road, estimated to cost Rs. 1,60,000/-, was also taken in hand, and by now a major portion of it has been completed. This road which will connect the Ajmer-Delhi trunk road with Abu direct is the most important road in the State and will prove of immense utility to the populace.

A metalled road to connect Sajjan Road station with Pindwara is also under construction for the convenience of the general public. Construction of Sajjanroad-Pindwara Road.

To meet the long-felt need of the Abu Road public, a new commodious and up-to-date building was constructed during the year for the school at Abu Road at a cost of Rs. 20,368/-. The foundation stone of this building, which is named Sir Arthur Lothian English Middle School and stands elevated in a wholesome area outside the congested atmosphere and turmoils of the town, was laid by Major N. S. Alington, M. C., on 22nd February 1942 and the Opening Ceremony was performed by Miss Lothian on 24th September 1942.

Construction of a New School Building at Abu Road.

A State Anglo-Vernacular School was opened in Sheoganj during the year for the education of the population. A philanthropist Mr. Nainmal Rupchand Khichia having made a laudable donation of Rs. 18,000/- for construction of a building for the same, a descent new building for it is under construction which will shortly be completed.

Opening of a New School in Sheoganj.

Four new schools were also opened by the State at Mandar, Nitora, Jawal and Oria during the year.

New Rural Schools.

To extend to the public of Pindwara and the surrounding villages the benefits of free medical relief enjoyed by the people in all other important towns of equal size and population, the Council has under contemplation the opening of a Dispensary at Pindwara and a plan and an estimate are being prepared for construction of a building for the same.

Proposal for Opening a Dispensary at Pindwara.

A Sub-Inspector of Police's office and quarters and Police Lines, and Motor Terminus for the Dilwara-Achal-gadh Transport Service, were constructed at Dilwara at a cost of Rs. 18,000/- for the better accommodation of the Police and for housing the Transport Service Contractor who formerly resided in very

Construction of Police Lines and Motor Terminus at Dilwara.

shabby-looking huts which gave a very untidy and rather ugly appearance to the road and temples by which they stood.

In order to provide encouragement for higher education in backward communities, 3 scholarships of Rs. 20/- p. m. each and one of Rs. 15/- were granted to deserving students of communities so far backward in education. Of these scholarships, one is for completion of Intermediate courses in Arts, one for Intermediate Law, the third for Intermediate courses in Commerce and the fourth one for Overseer's courses.

**Scholarships
for Higher
Education.**

On a wholesome desire emanating from the advanced sections of the public for imparting education to their daughters, the Council in order to encourage and satisfy their need, and at the same time with a view to advance the cause of co-education, allowed girls to be admitted freely in all English Schools in the State without any restriction of age, caste or creed. The fact that as many as 13 girls are now partaking of co-education in the Colvin High School speaks of the utility and popularity of the measure.

Co-Education.

For invoking an interest in the educated to increase literacy in adults, rewards were granted during the year to those teaching adults to read and write.

Adult Education.

A new Guest House and Travellers' Dak Bungalow was constructed at the capital during the year for the convenience of guests and travellers. This, it is hoped, will prove a distinct advantage to the upper class travellers coming to the capital, who, for want of a descent hotel or restaurant, experienced great difficulty in the past over lodging, as also to State guests who were formerly accommodated in rather an unwholesome type of house used as a Guest House. It has also added to the aesthetic appearance of the town.

**New Guest
House and
Travellers' Dak
Bungalow.**

To afford an incentive to Jagirdar boys for education, exemption from fees and free boarding and lodging in the Darbar Boarding House were granted to 3 Jagirdar boys during the year in addition to free admission, boarding and lodging allowed since last year to 3 cultivators' boys.

In the interest of preservation and betterment of the health of school going children, a system of monthly medical examination of every child in the Primary Schools at Sirohi has been introduced.

The Volava tax levied at Toda Chowki has been abolished with effect from 6th April 1942 to the great relief of the cultivators and carters who had mainly to bear its brunt.

In order to arouse interest in the cultivators for better breeding of cattle and to make them take better care of them, handsome prizes were awarded in cash to owners of the best pair of bullocks in each Tehsil.

Mr. A. D. Bhote, a retired Government trained Forest Officer who is at present in service as Forest Officer in Rajpipla State, was invited during the year to examine the potentialities of forest development and advise the State on plantation, etc. In consultation with him, a scheme for development of the State Forests and their preservation against ruthless denudation was drawn up, and action is being taken to put into operation the recommendations made by him for improvement and conservation of the forests.

The services of a Forest Supervisor (Bhalagat Trained) have been taken on loan from the Rajpipla Darbar for this purpose, and he is already up with the work. Some planta-

tion is already done in Dilwara during the last rains and nurseries at no less than five places have also been made.

In the absence of any compulsion on touring, some of the District officers, heedless of the best interests of the State and the public, didn't in the past care to tour the district very frequently, as a result whereof they lacked in first hand information about the affairs in their district and had to only depend upon information received from the subordinate staff. To effect an improvement on this, a rule has now been introduced making it obligatory on all Tehsildars, Range Officers, etc. to tour for a specified number of days every month so that they may remain in touch with the condition of the people and the affairs in their district.

In order to prevent slipping away of State dues into arrears and loss thereby caused to the State in many cases where the outstandings had to be written off as bad debts, rules have been framed laying down procedure for timely recovery of instalments of contract dues, Chowki Jhupi and Safai Tax, Municipal cesses, etc. and stressing the necessity of early steps to be taken in default, making the officials concerned personally liable in cases of wilful negligence.

With a view to co-operate with the Government of India in preventing attempts at sabotage along the railway line and vital points on it such as bridges, water supplies etc., lying in the State territory, the Darbar were pleased to put into operation the Railway Internal Security Scheme, and an additional temporary police force of 2 officers and 51 file and rank was raised for the purpose, entirely at State cost, for being posted at the several strategic points and on patrol duty to guard the Railway line.

With a view to safeguard against embezzlements and misappropriations, as also to ensure the keeping of accounts up-to-date and clear, a regular annual auditing of the accounts of every department was ordered and is being enforced. The Audit staff has also been empowered and instructed to make surprise checking of cash and cash books in the several departments.

An examination of clerks in accounts-keeping and general rules of the State was instituted during the year to test their efficiency and to make them eligible for promotions and higher posts.

In order to stop the unwise practice of spending large sums on feasts on marriages and deaths etc., as also with a view to prevent unnecessary waste of food-stuffs in these emergent times, the feasting of more than 50 persons at a time came to be prohibited. The contravention of this prohibition has been made an offence punishable with a fine upto Rs. 200/- or simple imprisonment upto one month or with both.

In accordance with the recommendation of Major K.H.A. Gross, Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana, a scheme was initiated by the Chief Minister to train local candidates as compounders. Under it, selected candidates were to be trained at the Crosthwaite Hospital, Sirohi for a few months and were to be paid a subsistence allowance of Rs. 10/- to 12/- p.m. each, and on the expiry of the training period they were to be examined departmentally and if successful given an appointment in the grade of Rs. 20-2-30-1-40 if matriculates and Rs. 18-2-24-1-30 if studied upto matriculation. Unfortunately, however, no one has so far availed of this facility provided by the Darbar.

In pursuance of the policy to reform the laws in the State, several enactments were amended and brought on lines with those in British India and

several new ones introduced and promulgated, details whereof will be found in Chapter V.

With a view to prevent undue profiteering and make essentials of life available to the public at reasonable rates in these abnormal times when due to War the trade has come to imbibe a tendency to inflate prices, a control was placed on prices, export and distribution of wheat, sugar and such other commodities as were considered essential for the life of the community as a whole. An Essential Commodities Control Order was issued and promulgated for the purpose on 11th October 1942 under sub rule (2) of Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules as applied to the State, penalizing the charging of prices in excess of the maxima fixed by the State from time to time, and a Controller of Commodities was appointed with Revenue Member as Chief Controller of Commodities to attend to matters relating to fixation of prices from time to time and securing of supplies from outside of food-stuffs in respect of which the State is a deficit area.

The control worked very effectively throughout. As a result of it, the prices obtaining in this State compared very favourably with those prevailing in British India and the other native States.

All the balance of the outside debt amounting to Rs. 85,256/13/5 was wiped off during the year by practising all possible economy and rehabilitating the State finances, and not a single bill was kept awaiting payment at the end of the year. In addition to paying off such large amounts in liquidation of liabilities and spending good sums on carrying out several important and expensive works of public utility such as the construction of Sajjan Road-Abu Road road and the conducting of Land Revenue Settlement and the like, the Chief Minister was able by his stewardship of the finances to show

Debt Clearance and Improvement in Finances.

a net saving of Rs. 6,39,557/1/4 during the year and a closing balance of Rs. 7,86,961/8/5 on 31st October 1942. This latter sum is exclusive of Rs. 1,40,081/2/11 of advances made to the various departments and Kothars.

Side by side with practising a most rigid economy in expenditure and preventing unnecessary waste, as a result of which the annual expenditure which in the past averaged over Rs. 10,00,000/- was kept within Rs. 9,71,737/5/3, every effort was made to raise the income by fair means and it is gratifying that as a result of the stricter supervision the income during the year under report amounted to as much as Rs. 16,11,294/6/9 without any increased taxation whatsoever against an average income of Rs. 10 05,000/-. It will thus be seen that the year under report has been a record year in the history of Sirohi, both in respect of income and savings.

Pension Scheme. To create a vested interest in State services and keep the service class contented and happy, the Chief Minister has announced the Council's intention for the introduction with effect from 1st November 1943 of a scheme either for pension or provident fund, and rules for the same are being framed on lines of those in other States of equal size and status.

Grant of Dearness Allowance. As a help to the low paid staff over maintenance in these days of abnormal prices, a dearness allowance was granted to all State servants getting upto Rs. 10/- p.m. This help has been much appreciated by the service class.

Baby Show. At the laudable move made by Mr. Hukmichand Seth, a prominent pleader of Sirohi, by offering an annual donation of Rs. 50/- for 5 years for distribution of prizes to the healthiest babies, a Baby Show was organized at Sirohi on the 16th October 1942 in the Zenana Hospital premises with the object of creating a healthy

competition in parents for looking better after the health and feed of the babies.

The show, which came to be held for the first time in Sirohi, attracted a large number of babies and parents and was a marvellous success. It went a great way in impressing the parents with conspicuous advantages of better feeding on children's health and in infusing a spirit in them to feed and maintain their babies well.

The peoples' appreciation of this move was evidenced by the fact that, in addition to the amount offered by Mr. Hukmichand Seth, several other gentlemen also voluntarily came forward at the moment to offer donations for prizes and distribution of sweets to babies.

His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday. The auspicious occasion of His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday was observed on the 11th June 1942. The day was observed as a public holiday and prayers for Their Majesties were offered in all places of worship, but owing to War no parades were held or Royal salute fired. The prisoners were given a holiday.

His Highness' Birthday Anniversary. His Highness the Maharao Saheb Bahadur's 55th Birthday was observed on the 16th October, 1942. The day was observed as a holiday, sweets were distributed to children in all the State schools, the prisoners in the Central Jail were given a holiday and fed on sweet meal and 9 prisoners were released. The occasion was also availed of for distributing at the hands of Major N. S. Alington, M.C., Political Agent, Western Rajputana States, gold and silver medals and certificates to philanthropists and to those who had rendered meritorious service to humanity in the heavy floods of 1941.

Besides, a procession of all State Officers, Sirohi Military Police, Infantry, Police and Boy-Scouts was taken out on

the day in the capital, and the same marched through the streets with the Infantry Band and Lawazma, terminating in a meeting in the open compound outside the palace, where prayers were offered for the health, prosperity and long life of His Highness.

On 1st January 1942, Mr. Ichhashankar K. Pandya, Chief Minister was honoured with the conferment of the title of 'Rao Bahadur' on him by the Government.

Confirmation of Title on the Chief Minister.

The bestowal of this honour on him was acclaimed with great joy by the people, who, as a mark of gratitude and appreciation of the honour done to him by the Government of India, donated substantial sums to the War Fund on the occasion of the next visit thereafter of the Political Agent, Western Rajputana States as also of the Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana. A further expression of their exultations was evidenced in their exuberance in giving Tea Parties and 'At Homes' in his honour in every pargana in the State and voting addresses to him, thanking him for the reforms and improvements effected by him and congratulating him on being the recipient of the title so deservingly earned.

In pursuance of the pious wish expressed by His Majesty the King Emperor, Sunday the 29th March 1942 was observed as a Special Day of Prayers and Sunday the 6th September 1942 as a Day of National Prayer throughout the State. On both these occasions, mass prayers were offered in all important towns in the State attended by large crowds, both officials and the public, for the victory of the British and the Allies' Arms in the present War.

Special Prayer and National Prayer Days.

On the 11th November 1942 the Armistice Day was observed as usual by arranging a complete pretermission of all business for 2 minutes at 11 a. m.

Armistice Day.

News about the sad demise on the 15th January 1942 of **His Highness Bhuj's Demise.** His Highness Maharajadhiraja Mirja Shri Sir Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., Maharao Saheb of Cutch, plunged the State into mourning.

In honour of the memory of the deceased, all offices, courts and schools were closed for the day and time-gongs and Nakkaras stopped for 3 days.

On the 13th June 1942, on receipt of the sad news of **Rajkumar Udaisinghji of Barwani's Demise.** the premature demise in a motor accident of Raj Kumar Shri Udaisinghji, younger brother to His Highness the Rana Saheb of Barwani, all offices, courts and schools throughout State were closed for a day. The time gongs and Nakkaras were stopped for 3 days.

POLITICAL.

The State in respect of political relations with the **Residency.** paramount power remained attached to the Western Rajputana States' Agency, which has its headquarters at Jodhpur.

The Political Officer in charge of the Western Rajputana States' Agency throughout the year under report was Major N. S. Alington, M. C., from whom the State always had ungrudging help and wise guidance. The sagacious advice received from him from time to time was of immense assistance in effecting some of the important reforms and improvements.

The Political relations with the paramount power continued to be most cordial.

Relations with the neighbouring States of Jodhpur, Palanpur, Mewar, Idar and Danta also remained **Relations with Neighbouring States.** cordial as in the preceding year.

**Political
Situation.**

There was no political unrest in the general public, who were found contented and alive to the several reforms and improvements effected and being effected for their welfare by the State, and who, both in public meetings and resolutions, expressed in unequivocal terms their complete satisfaction with the working of the present administration. A handful of ill-advised persons, however, styling themselves as 'Prajā Mandal', did not sit quite silent, and, instead of doing any constructive work or co-operating with the State, tried to create obstacles in several ways. They had no support from the Mohammedans and Vaishnavs or from any of the other societies working in the State, nay, even from some of the rational and well meaning Mahajans who showed determined signs of their loyalty to the administration in all possible ways. The State for a long time took no notice of the destructive criticism set afoot by this body, but on the contrary helped them to thrive and correct themselves by granting them facilities for holding a Parishad and Exhibition at Pindwara in the hope that they would soon see their way to do some useful work for the public and co-operate with the State in enabling the achievement of needed reforms. But these hopes only proved dupes.

The surge of agitation and disturbances that engulfed the country when the Government arrested on the 9th August a few Congress leaders did not leave the State quite unaffected, though compared with the happenings in other States and British India the agitation was almost negligible. Three of these people had with reluctance to be prosecuted under the Defence of India Rules and one came to be externed. Thus and no far. The wave of discontent and disruption was timely and effectively checked, and the situation was brought under control without having to adopt any large scale repressive measures, either of detentions, arrests or use of physical force.

It will not be inappropriate here to record the Darbar's appreciation of the laudable efforts of all loyal and saner sections of State subjects of all castes and creeds who formed an All Party Conference and expressed in unequivocal terms their disapproval of all subversive activities and propaganda and co-operated with the administration in preserving the atmosphere of calm and quiet in the State. The All Party Conference, as a mark of their unswerving loyalty to His Highness' person and administration, presented an address to His Highness, requesting the Chief Minister to submit it to him.

To prevent school children from participating in undesirable political movements at the cost of their studies, the Sirohi Public Societies Act III of 1939 was slightly amended during the year so as to provide for a bar on eligibility of minors to membership on public societies. This was much appreciated by parents.

The unhappy tension between the Jains and Hindus over **Jawal Temple Dispute.** Ambaji Temple in Jawal, arisen since 13th September 1941, flared up greatly during the early part of the year. The ill-feelings between the two communities ran high and the struggle assumed such an ugly shape that it was with great difficulty that it could be brought under control. As both the parties claimed the temple to be theirs and the Jains would not even allow 'Darshan' to the Hindus and each boycotted the other and either gave up their work or seceded to other villages, it was a problem to decide the case. A happy solution was at last found in collaboration with some saner Jains in getting a new temple constructed to the Hindus and allowing the old one to the Jains. This went a great way to appease the parties, and has practically subsided the trouble. The new temple is under construction.

Towards the close of the year under report an unfortunate dispute also cropped up over the right of ownership and use of a dharamshala in Mandar between the Jains on the one side and Hindus and Mohammedans on the other. While the Jains claimed it to be in their exclusive possession and ownership, the Hindus and Mohammedans contended that it was a public building constructed with contributions which originated from a Vaishnav Soni and were later on augmented by funds from all sects of people. The matter is under investigation.

The Jagirdars of the State, who had been rather unruly and turbulent in the past, are being brought round to see to reason, and there was no trouble during the year from any except Thakur Udairajji of Badi Panti of Bhatana. The latter made some trouble on the State enforcing an arbitration's award of partition of Jagir between himself and the Chhoti Panti Jagirdar of Bhatana; but, when, on the State taking a strong attitude, he saw that the State meant business and was not to be cowed down by threats, he gave way. In order, however, to give him fullest opportunity to produce evidence, if any, in support of his claims and contentions against the award of the arbitrators, the District and Sessions Judge was asked to give him a hearing. It is to be regretted, however, that though several dates were given him one after the other, he has failed to produce any evidence so far.

WAR EFFORTS.

In keeping with its traditional loyalty, the State is doing its best to help the War with men and money and other resources to render all assistance within its power towards achievement of victory for the British Arms.

In order that the public in the State be made alive to their duty to take a part in contributing towards the successful prosecution of the War, the Sirohi War Committee.

State War Committe formed since 28th June 1940 under the presidentship and guidance of Rao Bahadur I. K. Pandya, B.A., LL.B., Chief Minister, to take beneficent activities connected with the War, did all that was calculated to educate mass mind in knowing truth about War and understanding the realities. False rumours and alarmist stories were effectively counteracted. Encouragement to investment of money in Government securities, dissemination of correct information relating to the conduct and progress of War and making of schemes and efforts for collection of funds for War Purposes, were successfully pushed on.

The Committee arranged during the year quite gratis distribution of 500 copies of a fortnightly War Bulletin to disseminate correct news, and also for giving widest publicity to cultural articles, Indian Information Series and other War literature received from time to time from the National War Front.

Periodical Monday lectures on War were also arranged in the Colvin High School to educate the opinion of the scholars and through them of their parents and guardians and the people as a whole, and create a healthy and wholesome atmosphere in favour of the British and the Allies and to enlist increased support and enthusiasm in War efforts.

From 1st to 3rd August 1942 a series of lectures was arranged at the capital to enlighten and exhort the public to do their duty in the best possible way towards the victory of the British and the Allies' Arms. These lectures, which were delivered by some of the prominent citizens and officers of the State including the Chief Minister and the Home Member, stressed the imperative necessity of each and every individual in the State doing his level best towards the vigorous prosecution of the War and of going through thick and thin to support the righteous cause espoused by the British and the Allies and to eke out a victory for them by

rendering active help with men, money and material, pointing out that an attitude of indifference or hesitancy was ruinous to their own best interests. They also impressed upon the people the vastness of British resources and the world's belief in the ultimate victory of the British and the Allies.

Zealous efforts were made during the year to raise contributions for His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes' Fund. On 1st April 1942 a special appeal was made by the Chief Minister to all district officers, prominent pleaders and distinguished gentry and Jagirdars, invoking an increased help from them.

As a result of these efforts, the Tehsildars and members of the Bar, following the enviable example set by the State Officers, began to subscribe a regular monthly quota to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes' Fund. The Jagirdars and well-to-do public too made a good response. A handsome amount of Rs. 9,316/-/3 was raised by contributions from the public and Jagirdars and sent to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes' Fund.

The State Officers also contributed their mite, each and everyone of those drawing Rs. 50/- or over paying a voluntary monthly contribution throughout the year at a fixed sliding scale ranging from 2 to 5% of the salary. The Chief Minister, who had taken the lead, contributed 6½% of his salary. The contributions made by the State officers from their salaries aggregated to Rs. 3,834/10/3.

The lower-paid State servants also contributed their share by purchasing War Savings Stamps at a fixed scale as last year.

The annual contribution of Rs. 10,000/- on behalf of the State to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes' Fund was paid by His Highness the Maharao Saheb Bahadur from his privy purse as in the preceding year.

Besides, Rs. 1,176/- to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes' Fund were donated from the State, and Rs. 219/- sent from sale proceeds of Raffle and Entrance tickets to the Gardan Fete held in the Residency on Abu on 6th June 1942 besides assistance rendered in other ways to make the Garden Fete a success.

Over and above, a substantial sum of Rs. 75,000/- was invested by the State in Defence Bonds and Rs. 10,000/- in Defence Savings Certificates. This added to the Rs. 1,00,000/- invested last year and Rs. 10,000/- invested in Interest Free Bonds in the year before last made the total investment in Defence Loan upto 31st October 1942 come to Rs. 1,95,000/-.

A digest of the War contributions made during the year under report and in the previous years will be found below :—

	During 1939-40.	During 1940-41.	During 1941-42.	Total.
1. Contributed by His Highness the Maharao Saheb Bahadur and the State.	10,750 0 0	10,000 0 0	11,176 0 0	31,926 0 0
2. Contributed by the Public and Jagirdars.				
(a) Contribution already sent to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes' Fund ... ..	... ..	10,000 0 0	9,316 0 3	19,316 0 3
(b) Contribution collected but remaining to be sent at the close of the year. ... ..	... ..	... ..	7,693 0 0	7,693 0 0
3. Contributed by the Officers... ..	... ..	4,116 14 9	3,834 10 3	7,951 9 0
4. Contributed to Garden Fete on Abu ... ..	... ..	332 0 0	219 0 0	551 0 0
	10,750 0 0	24,448 14 9	32,238 10 6	67,437 9 3
5. Invested in Defence Loan	10,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	85,000 0 0	1,95,000 0 0

In order to secure recruits for the War, a reward of **Recruitment.** Rs. 5/- per combatant and Rs. 3/- per non-combatant was offered to those (non-servants) who might bring recruits for service in the Indian Army.

The State secured 136 recruits to the Indian Army during the year, which, added to the 55 supplied in the preceding year, made the State's total quota of men come to 191 upto 31st October, 1942. Efforts to secure further enlistments continue, and every possible facility in this connection is given to Recruiting Officers visiting the State from time to time.

8 men were sent up to the Air Raid Precautions Training **A R. P.** Centre, Ajmer for training in A.R.P. Instructors' **Training.** and Wardens' Courses. They all came out successful, and are expected to do helpful service when and if needed.

As an encouragement to people joining the Army, the **Other Efforts.** Darbar have since last year announced the following special facilities to be given to persons proceeded or proceeding on active service in the present War and to their dependents :—

1. Benefits of the Soldiers' Litigation Act, which has been applied to the State.
2. Complete exemption from stamps duty on sub-letting of their immovable property.
3. Free education to their children in all classes in State Schools.
4. Supply to their dependents of free stamped letters which they may have to address to district authorities.
5. Right to hold lien on their substantive appointments in the State if they are State servants at the time of proceeding on active service.

To these were added the following further concessions during the year:—

1. Children of all State subjects, of whatever rank, whether combatants or non-combatants, who have since 4th August 1914 died while on active list duty or become permanently incapacitated owing to wounds contracted while on active list, were ordered to be granted

(a) free primary education plus an annual allowance upto Rs. 25/- to cover expenses of books, etc.,

(b) remission of tuition fees in the middle school and also in the High School.

(c) free boarding and lodging.

2. Any State official joining Military Service as a non-combatant was also to be allowed to hold lien on his appointment in the State.

3. A War Injuries Scheme was introduced, under which, during the continuance of the present hostilities, if any bonafide resident or servant of the State, whether a civil defence volunteer or gainfully occupied person, sustains any such injury in the discharge of his duty as shall come under the definition of 'War Injury,' he, or if such injury causes death, his dependents, shall be paid temporary allowance or disability pension or family pension or children's allowance or a lump sum payment by the State.
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CHAPTER II.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Vijeyraj D. Singhi continued to hold charge of the department as Accounts Officer throughout the year. The general supervision over the finance remained with the Chief Minister.

The first task to be attended to was the framing of a balanced budget for the year ahead. Devoting **Budget.** anxious thought, energy and labour, the Chief Minister got it ready early in November, and, having discussed it with the members of the Council, sought His Highness' approval and sanction to release it. This being received, it was published in the second week of November.

In no previous year, the budget was released so early, nor managed to be made a surplus one as in the year under review.

The proper classification of the items of receipts and disbursements in the budget, and the other **Re-organization.** reforms introduced since last year in the system of accounts to improve the tone of the department and overhaul its working, helped a long way to keep the accounts regular, accurate, up-to-date and above board. The Chief Minister, however, continued to exert himself to bringing the working on to a higher standard of efficiency, with the result that for the first time in the last several decades the accounts came to be finally closed right on 31st October without any

bill remaining pending and the year passed without any embezzlement or other such serious irregularity coming to notice. Also for the first time the several departments showed during the year under report some adaptability to practise economy in expenditure, which was perhaps due to their having been left no alternative due to the rigidity with which strict adherence to the budget was enforced by refusing sanction of unnecessary requisitions, examining their income and expenditure every month and warning them that defraying of any amount in excess of the budget allotment without previous sanction of the Council would render them personally liable for it and the Audit Office would not pass a bill preferred therefor.

The Adevas of the State Accounts, which due to negligence of the ex-Accounts Officer Mr. Punamchand Vahitra and want of proper supervision on this department in the past had not been compiled since 1928-29, were had completed during the year by a special staff employed for the purpose, and Khatas with the several departments and Tehsils were also tallied. The compilation of these adevas has unveiled the position with regard to old dues and liabilities of the State and dragged to light from the clouded mystery of the ex-Accounts Officer's time the negligence observed in recovery of arrears. It has disclosed the State's old assets to be Rs. 2,34,804/- in excess of its liabilities. It is a question, however, whether these assets will be recoverable and will be recovered.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 2,87,485/10/- as detailed below:—
Opening Balance.

		Rs.	a.	p.
(1) In Central Treasury	....	1,09,562	8	0
(2) Invested in Interest Free Defence Bonds	....	10,000	0	0

(3) Invested in 3% Defence Bonds	....	1,00,000	0	0
(4) Invested in the Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay	....	40,936	3	0
(5) Invested in the Bank of India, Ltd., Ahmedabad	....	6,697	7	0
(6) Invested in Fixed Deposit with the Bank of India, Ltd., Ahmedabad.		15,000	0	0
(7) Invested in Post Office Cash Certi- ficates as Famine Reserve	....	5,287	8	0
		<hr/>		
		2,87,485	10	0

The total demand of the year was Rs. 15,34,531/14/9 and
Demand. the arrears of the last year amounted to
Rs. 2,42,383/-, making a total of Rs. 17,76,914/14/9.

At the close of the year the total receipts amounted
Receipts and to Rs. 16,11,294/6/7 including a sum of
Expenditure. Rs. 55,048/4/6 on account of refundable customs
duty, while the expenditure came to Rs. 9,71,737/5/3 inclusive
of Rs. 85,256/13/3 paid to Junagadh for principal and interest
in liquidation of the debt. Thus there was a net saving of
Rs. 6,39,557/1/4 during the year.

The advance accounts with the various departments
resulted in a debit of Rs. 11,254/14/2 and with the State
Kothars (on account of the price of grain) in a debit of
Rs. 1,28,826/4/9. Including the opening balance of 1st
November the total receipts amounted to Rs. 18,98,780/-/7,
and the total disbursements including the advances aggre-
gated to Rs. 11,11,818/8/2, leaving a balance of
Rs. 7,86,961/8/5 at the close of the year. The details of
receipts and disbursements will be found in Appendix I.

Out of the aforesaid closing balance of Rs. 7,86,961/8/5, **Investments.** a good sum was invested in Defence Loan and with Banks. Details of investments as they stood on 31st October are given below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. In Central Treasury	3,77,104	9	6
2. In current account with the Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay	63,953	15	9
3. In current account with the Bank of India, Ltd., Ahmedabad	29,513	9	2
4. Invested in Defence Bonds	1,85,000	0	0
5. Invested in Post Office Defence Savings Certificates	10,000	0	0
6. Invested in Post Office Cash Certificates....	8,812	8	0
7. Invested in Fixed Deposit with the Bank of India, Ltd., Ahmedabad....	15,262	8	0
8. Invested in Fixed Deposit with the Imperial Bank of India, Ahmedabad	90,000	0	0
9. Invested in Post Office Cash Certificates as Famine Reserve	7,314	6	0
Total Rs.	7,86,961	8	5

At the commencement of the year, the liabilities of the **Liabilities.** State—foreign and technical—amounted to Rs. 3,04,951/-, of which Rs. 75,000/- were cleared off during the year under report in addition to Rs. 10,256/13/5 paid on account of interest. This wiped off all the outside debt, leaving only a technical debt which bears no interest.

AUDIT OFFICE.

The Audit Office, which cost Rs. 2,390/-/6 remained under the charge of Mr. Manekraj Singhvi throughout the year.

The rules made for ensuring timely receipt and payment of bills were applied by it with an uninfluenced mordacious rigidity, sparing no official unnecessarily delaying a bill from the un-savoury 10% cut on his salary. This, the several departments having had to adapt themselves to the rule, has regularized the receipt of all bills by the 10th of the month following the one to which they pertain. Since the audit and payment too is not delayed beyond 10 days in any case, the feasibilities of any bills being slept over or kept pending to the harassment of the persons concerned have virtually disappeared. The ultimate result is that the State's credit which had waned is more firmly established than ever.

At the recommendation of the Audit Office, a pre-audit system for school funds has been introduced. **Audit of School Funds.** Also the term 'contingency' was defined for purposes of clearing up what articles under this head the several departments were empowered to purchase without previous sanction.

The Audit Officer made surprise checkings of the accounts and cash of the various departments. This **Surprise Checking.** measure scared away misappropriations of State money.

A strict checking of each and every item of expenditure as against budgetted allotments and the State **Scrutiny in bills.** rules and regulations was exercised by this department and unauthorized amounts were deducted from bills of the various departments. This saved a substantial sum to the State besides scaring away many another unauthorized expenditure which might have come to be incurred by the several departments in the absence of such a check.

GENERAL FINANCES.

The prospects of the year were quite good, and there was also an opening balance of Rs. 2,87,485/10/- for the year to start with. But at the same time there was still a portion of Junagadh debt remaining to be paid besides a technical debt, and there were also a number of reforms and works of public utility involving large scale expenditure awaiting execution, such as construction of Abu Road-Sajjan Road road estimated to cost Rs. 1,60,000/-, the carrying out of a Land Revenue Settlement estimated to cost Rs. 1,40,000/-, the construction of a school at Abu Road estimated to cost Rs. 20,000/- and the construction of Police Lines at Dilwara. To attend to all these works simultaneously without feeding upon the previous year's savings was a task by no means easy.

The Chief Minister, however, sat down to work with cool confidence, continuing his efforts to improve and rehabilitate the State finances by collecting assets and curtailing expenditure by practising all possible economy in the expenditure on the administration. His main anxiety was to free the State from foreign indebtedness, on which the State had to pay heavy interest.

The continued efforts made at economy and collection of assets achieved the desired results. The finances showed a marked improvement, the expenditure on the several departments was tightened up to a large extent so as to make larger sums available for public utility works and there was a general decrease in requisitions for unnecessary expenditure. As the finances improved, all the balance of Junagadh debt, which in the ordinary course was to fall due for payment in instalments covered over $1\frac{1}{2}$ years, was paid off at a stretch in advance of the dates of maturity. Not a single bill of any firm or department was kept unpaid. The Land Settlement and several works of public utility and reforms as per list to be

found under the head 'Chief Events and Reforms' in Chapter I, which really furnish an index to the soundness or otherwise of the administration, were also carried through at a considerable cost. And, in spite of liquidation of the loan and expending such large sums on works which had remained neglected in the past, the State was able to show a surplus of Rs. 7,86,961/8/5. Good investments have been made out of this surplus in Defence Bonds, Fixed Deposits, etc. The State finances are now placed on a sound footing and on account of the prompt payment of bills its credit is more firmly established than ever.

It needn't be mentioned that these results have been achieved without any extra taxation and also without in any way impairing the efficiency of any department.

It is no secret that when the present Chief Minister took charge of his office on 8th January 1940 he had succeeded to a depleted treasury with a large debt, and that too at a time when a famine was staring in the face. A comparison of that condition with the position at the close of the year under report will show the improvements effected. Reviewing the position on 24th September 1942 at the Opening Ceremony of the Abu Road School, the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lothian, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., I. C. S., Resident for Rajputana was pleased to express his satisfaction with what has been achieved during the 3 years when he congratulated the Chief Minister and the Council on what he was pleased to call a 'very great improvement in the finances of the State.'

In the interest of the better working of the Audit and Accounts Departments and a fair treatment to the State officials concerned, the following improvements over the past system and Rules were effected during the year:—

**Improvements
in System and
Rules.**

- (1) There was formerly no rule regarding luggage charges allowable to State servants on transfer, and

the payments were sanctioned or disallowed at the discretion of the sanctioning authority. To eliminate the scope for favours and disfavours existing in that system and the scope also existing for transport of luggage by more costly means of communication, a scale was fixed laying down the maxima upto which a State servant, on transfer from one place to another, may, according to his rank or pay, draw the actual cost of carriage of personal effects. This scale is fixed on the lines of that to be found in the Government Fundamental Rules.

- (2) It came to notice that some of the State Officials at times travelled free or in a lower class and yet charged fare for the class allowed by the T. A. Rules. This being irregular, both from point of view of free travelling and charging of undeserved fare, it was deemed expedient to discourage the practice. A rule was, therefore, made that a State servant travelling free shall not be allowed any fare, and one travelling in a class lower than that to which he is entitled under the T. A. Rules will be allowed only the actual expenses.
- (3) To provide legitimate convenience to officials on transfer, a rule was framed allowing 4 days as joining time to them on a transfer made to a place other than the place of previous posting. The previous practice allowed no joining time at all.
- (4) As a help to the low-paid staff over maintenance in this time of abnormal prices, a dearness allowance of Re. 1/- per mensem was granted to all State servants drawing upto Rs. 10 p. m. The menial staff was also helped with supply of uniforms prepared from Jail woven cloth.

- (5) To deal with questions often cropping up of compensation to be paid to officials required to officiate on a higher appointment, a rule was made that when an official drawing a lower pay is required by a competent authority to officiate on a higher post, he may, if his work is well reported, be allowed an officiating allowance at the rate of 10% of the higher appointment. This, besides adequately compensating the officials concerned, put a heart into them to work with sincerity on the officiating job instead of shuffling it off as they naturally used to do when there was no such consideration.
 - (6) The Leave Rules were amended so as to provide for a revised rule with regard to extra-ordinary leave, for which the old rules were rather too liberal.
 - (7) To prevent unauthorized expenditure on journeys and Bhatta, a system was introduced requiring every official submitting a T. A. bill to produce a certificate from the head of the department concerned to satisfy the Audit Office that the journey was undertaken on State business and with his knowledge and permission.
 - (8) An Accounts Examination was introduced to induce the accountants and clerks in the several departments in the State to keep themselves in touch with the Accounts and Audit Rules. To provide an incentive to them for qualifying themselves at this examination, immediate increments were granted to those who passed in the examination held during the year.
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CHAPTER III.

REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Thakur Mahendra Sinha Ranawat continued to be at the helm of the Revenue Department throughout the year as Revenue Member, State Council and Settlement Commissioner. He is an experienced officer of long standing, who has acquired both Revenue and Settlement training in Mewar and Bundi and whose services were enlisted in Sirohi from 1st October 1940.

He was assisted in the work by Mr. Goverdhan Sinha Mehta, B.A., LL.B., an experienced officer whose services had been taken on loan from Mewar Government last year and who continued to be Revenue and Settlement Officer.

Of the 12,76,160 acres of land in the State, the culturable area including 36,000 acres of grass reserves is **Land Distribution.** 7,01,762 acres, the remaining 5,74,398 acres being covered by hills and forests. Out of the culturable area, 50,000 acres are under wells while the remaining area mostly yields Khariff crop.

The total number of villages in the State is 515—452 inhabited and the rest uninhabited ones—out of which 229 are Khalsa while the others are either Jagirs or Devasthan, Dharmada or Sasan Muafi villages. The greater number in this latter category is Jagir.

For purposes of land revenue administration, the State is divided into 6 Tehsils reconstituted last year

Units of Administration and working of Re-organization. These are

1. Sirohi
2. Abu Road
3. Pindwara
4. Reodar
5. Sheoganj
- and 6. Dilwara.

The reduction of Tehsils and re-grouping of villages under them carried out last year proved to be useful. The Tehsildars relieved of the civil jurisdiction were able to devote better attention to revenue work, and this resulted in alacrity of revenue collections, disposal of a good many old cases and clearance of much of the arrears. Collections under all heads were very encouraging, and the tenantry too seemed more contented, because, the Tehsildars finding enough time to attend to revenue complaints, their grievances were readily enquired into and they had not got to run down to Sirohi for every trifling matter.

The people appear to have after all adapted themselves to the transformation of Tehsils, which was not viewed by them with much favour when introduced last year.

Revenue Officials who showed a lively interest in collection of revenue and recovery of arrears during the year were granted rewards on suitable occasions by way of an encouragement.

Among those who came to be rewarded were a number of Bhalamniyas of Tehsil Pindwara and Mr. Raichand Modi, Tehsildar Sheoganj. The latter, in appreciation of his services in recovering old dues of the State, was awarded a handsome amount of Rs. 2,000/-

This prompted these officials to continue to exert themselves to performing their duty with a feeling of satisfaction and also infused a spirit of wholesome competition for good and loyal work in others.

A number of medals, certificates and monetary rewards were also awarded to the Revenue officials who had done service to humanity in the last floods when the services rendered by public and officials of several departments in that connection were appreciated on His Highness' Birthday on 16th October 1942.

The Volawa tax levied at Kesarpura, Rampura, Pipela and Sardarpura had been abolished last year. **Reduction in Taxation.** This year the Volava tax levied at Toda Chowki was also abolished with effect from 6th April 1942, to the great relief of the cultivators and carters who were the only classes who mainly had to bear its incidence for bringing their produce to Abu Road market.

Remissions in hansil amounting to Rs. 705/- were **Remissions.** granted during the year on compassionate grounds to the cultivators of Vadgaon, Rewara, Chhota Lakhmava, Chotila, and Joela whose fields and araths were permanently damaged by the heavy inundation of August 1941.

Exemption from Chowki Jhupi tax for six months was granted to the Bhils of Sirohi in view of the damage done to their huts by the rains.

The system of appointing Village Headmen on an **Village Headmen.** honorarium introduced last year in Khalsa and Sarneshwarji villages, being found to work satisfactorily and gaining popularity, was extended during the year under report to the remaining villages. To the 189 Headmen nominated last year, there came to be added 42 during the year, raising the total number to 231.

The functions of these Headmen are to assist the Revenue staff and the cultivators in the collection and proper appraisalment of hansil and to keep the Tehsil informed of the happenings in their villages so that it may remain in touch with events in rural areas.

The cultivators seem satisfied with this new institution, which holds their confidence, especially because the appointments are made from among themselves.

As a result of the efforts made in this direction, Village Panchayats in as many as 11 villages were established during the year. These have been invested with powers to take cognizance of several petty offences under the Sirohi Penal Code and the Cattle Tresspass Act, to avoid unnecessary expenditure to village folk on petty litigation.

These Panchayats have, however, to start functioning yet.

In order to provide encouragement to the cultivators to make up the shortage of foodgrains within the State by taking more area under cultivation, facilities were offered for digging of new wells, deepening and repairing of old ones and purchase of bullocks and seeds by advancing loans without interest.

As a further inducement, remissions and rewards were offered to individuals as well as villages as a whole showing an outstanding increase in production. Propaganda was also done and is continued by issuing notices in the State Gazette and sending round State Officials from village to village to impress upon the cultivator the necessity for devoting more attention to production of foodgrains.

All this had the desired effect to an extent and promises well for the future.

As an incentive to better breeding of cattle, a bullock show was organized during the year in each Tehsil, whereat two prizes of Rs. 30/- and Rs. 20/- were awarded to the owners of the best pair of bullocks. These prizes were presented to them at the hands of the Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana on the occasion of the Opening Ceremony of Sir Arthur Lothian English Middle School at Abu Road on the 24th Sept. 1942.

The preceding year's monsoon, on which the prospects of the year under report depended, was munificent and well distributed. It had recorded 37.60 inches of rain at the capital against the usual average of only 20.45 inches, and had done away with the acute scarcity of water felt in the preceding 3 years as also with the cultivators' distress by bringing in an abundance of water in all wells.

Consequently, there was extensive cultivation during the year, both in the Khariff and Rabi, and crops yielded a bountiful harvest.

The rains during the year under report, on which the coming year's harvest will depend, were also fairly satisfactory and evenly distributed except in Kalandri district.

The table below shows the total rainfall during the year under report and the previous year in each of the six Tehsil Centres.

Name of place.	Rainfall in 1940-41.	Rainfall in 1941-42.
Sirohi	37.60 inches.	20.96 inches.
Abu Road	36.21 "	25.25 "
Sheoganj	24.72 "	15.01 "
Pindwara	33.90 "	19.43 "
Reodar	27.80 "	16.32 "
Dilwara	88.11 "	63.24 "

Grass and fodder were sufficient, and no paucity of either was felt in any part of the State or in any part of the year. Naturally, therefore, the general condition of the cattle remained good.

The last census of live stock was held in the year 1939-40, which disclosed the total number of animals to be 4,06,612, of which 71,644 were bullocks, 66,434 cows, 6,212 male buffaloes, 37,956 female buffaloes, 933 horses, 1,339 mares, 2,089 donkeys, 70,755 sheep and 1,49,243 goats. No new census has been conducted since, but due to grass and fodder facilities and absence of any special disease among cattle in the year under report a general increase is estimated to have appeared, especially in the number of milch cattle.

The harvest being exceptionally good and the prices of agricultural produce to their advantage, the economic condition of the agriculturists remained much better than in previous years. The economic condition of the other people was also on the whole satisfactory.

For Rabi cultivation, the chief source of irrigation is wells. An endeavour is being made to increase their number every year. In the year under review, 22 new wells were constructed on chhutmel system and 31 more were repaired or deepened either at State cost or on Bohargat system. The expenditure on those repaired or deepened at State cost came to Rs. 1,912/2/6.

The State in respect of production of foodgrains is a deficit area, dependent to a large extent on imports from British India and other States. As a consequence, the prices of foodstuffs here generally depend on conditions prevailing in grain markets of British India, and with the rise in prices outside there was also a slight rise

in prices here which seemed at one time to be rather assuming an upward tendency. But due, however, to the timely and efficient control measures adopted by the State, combined with factors like exceptional harvest, import of a fair quantity of wheat from British provinces at reasonable rates and the influx of grain of State hansil into the market, the prices of essential foodgrains grew soon stabilized and were prevented from going up further, to the great relief of the populace.

The table below gives the prices of principal foodgrains per rupee during the month of March in the year under report and a comparison thereof with the prices obtaining in the same month in the preceding year.

Kind of grain.	Rate during March 1941 per rupee.		Rate during March 1942 per rupee.	
	Srs.	Chhs.	Srs.	Chhs.
Wheat 1st quality	8	0	6	4
Wheat 2nd quality	8	8	6	8
Maize	15	4	9	10
Bajri	15	0	9	10
Barley	12	4	10	0
Gram	9	8	8	4

No case of boundary dispute of any importance was pending with any of the neighbouring States. **Boundary Disputes.** The boundary pillars on the Palanpur and Marwar borders damaged at certain places by rains were repaired in consultation with the representatives of these States. The position of pillars on the Sirohi-Palanpur boundary near Bhilada was to be located, and for this the Revenue Minister of Palanpur and the Revenue Officer Sirohi met on the spot and settled up the long standing difference.

The number of Sanads and Pawanas issued in the year under review was 625, bringing an income of Rs. 2,08,293/- as against 427 of the last year with a realisation of Rs. 1,11,972/-.

The increase is mainly due to the disposal of arrears of adoption and Sagpan Bab cases, especially in Tehsil Sheoganj. The increase of 198 in the number of cases disposed of compared to last year indicates the alacrity shown by the Revenue staff.

The total demand of income from Land Revenue, Vera Bab, and Revenue contracts estimated for the year under review was Rs. 4,82,000/-. The actual collections amounted to Rs. 7,40,903/-, including Rs. 99,119/15/9 of arrears. Compared to the previous year's collections, which were Rs. 5,15,303/4/2, the year under report shows a substantial increase of Rs. 2,25,599/11/10. This is due partly to good disposal of adoption and Sagpan Bab cases and brisk collections on the part of the revenue staff and partly to the exceptionally good harvest reaped during the year, which all circumstances happily coinciding the collections marked a record income in the history of the Land Revenue Department.

The expenditure on the Revenue Department during the year under review was Rs. 95,442/10/3.

LAND SETTLEMENT.

The system of cash assessment is not general, but is being made so.

The last land settlement in the State was made in 1911-14 and cost about Rs. 3,00,000/-. It was conducted by Mr. (afterwards 'Sir') Michael Keane, I.C.S., whose services were taken on loan by the Sirohi and Tonk Darbars from the Government of India.

In that settlement, the boundaries of the various villages were traversed and a cadastral survey made in all the villages of the State with the exception of a few villages of the Jagirdars who raised obstacles in the work and of Bhakar Pargana which consists of ranges of intricate hills stretching away to Mewar and has villages with very scattered patches of cultivation, and maps were prepared and boundary disputes and muafi questions enquired into and decided. Efforts were also made to lease out wells and lands to cultivators on 'bighoti' (*i.e.*, cash assessment), but the primitive tribes of Bhils and Girrasias refused to accept such a cash system, and as the Jagirdars of Pamera and Mandar Parganas also adopting a recalcitrant attitude the settlement operations came to an abrupt close, very little could be achieved by that settlement towards introducing a system of cash assessment. Mr. Keane himself mentions in his report that the time was not ripe for general introduction of cash assessment. He adds that "the people were averse to cash payments and conditions precarious". In short the idea of introduction of cash assessment had to be abandoned in despair. The only valuable work which that settlement did was the deciding of long standing boundary disputes between the various villages and settlement of muafi questions.

Afterwards in 1918 to 1924 endeavours were again made to lease out wells on 'bighoti' and some araths were actually given out on 'bighoti' in Pindwara and Santpur villages, but the rates, fixed as they were on last War prices, being too high, did not attract the cultivators. Even in these villages the 'bighoti' was mainly accepted by Mahajans and other well-to-do persons, and thus a new class of middle men was created in agricultural lands. The high rates of 'bighoti' were further raised by the system of throwing them open to auctions. The result was that the people, incurring loss on account of uneconomic bighoti, began to show more inclination to give up the lands already on bighoti than to take more lands on cash assessment.

In 1923, as a result of the efforts of a Committee appointed by the Darbar under presidentship of Colonel A. D. Macpherson, a cash settlement was made with 83 Jagirdars in the State and partition agreements were also concluded with some of the Jagirdars, and Rules and Regulations were framed by the Darbar with the help and advice of Hon'ble Sir Robert Holland, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.I.E., C.V.O., I.C.S., the then Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, for regulating the affairs in cash and partition Jagirs. Separate agreements were also concluded with such Jagirdars, recording their rights and privileges. The rest of the Jagirdars preferred to remain under the old 'Batai' system.

NEW SETTLEMENT.

In order to create a vested interest in soil among cultivators by fixing up a reasonable cash rental and granting them hereditary rights over their holdings, a land revenue settlement is being carried on in the State since 1st November, 1942. This has been started as a measure of reform with the ultimate object of creating a contented peasantry with assured rights.

The Settlement operations are being conducted under two competent officers, Thakur Mahendra Sinha Ranawat and Mr. Goverdhan Sinha Mehta, B.A., LL.B., who have both considerable experience of Settlement work, and whose services have been taken on loan by the Darbar from Mewar Government and who worked throughout the year under report as Settlement Commissioner and Settlement Officer respectively.

Because of the uneconomic old bighotis with absence of recognition of any right over holdings to the cultivators, the Settlement operations were first looked with an eye of suspicion. The people had become dogmatic and it seemed

that no persuasions or explanations would convince them of the utility of a cash settlement. By and by, confidence was inspired in the cultivators, by readily accepting any resignations tendered to the old bighotis, granting remissions in deserving cases and treating the cultivators with fairness and equity in all matters and assuring them of the reasonability of the cash assessment to be made and of the permanency of tenure.

The Settlement of the whole State was estimated to cost Rs. 1,86,000. In view of the gloomy past, **Programme.** it was necessary to tread with care and caution. It was, therefore, decided that in the first instance Settlement be introduced in Khalsa villages only, the Jagir villages to be left out till seeing the advantages accruing from the Settlement to their brethren in Khalsa villages, the Jagir cultivators would themselves come forward for it. The Settlement of Khalsa villages, estimated to cost Rs. 1,40,000/-, was distributed over 3 years. The programme of work to be done during the year under report was

Settlement of 82 villages of Tehsil Pindwara.

Settlement of 51 villages of Tehsil Abu Road (excluding Bhakhar).

Settlement of 13 villages of Tehsil Dilwara.

Though no time or opportunity was lost in starting the **Difficulties Experienced.** work, the Settlement operations were confronted with many difficulties in the early part of the year. First of all, there was the difficulty over obtaining suitable staff for map, survey and field work. No local hands knowing settlement work were available, and a few Tehsil Patwaris and candidates that were available had not only no knowledge of survey but were quite reluctant to accept jobs which required a hard life of labour in the fields away from their homes. The Mewar and Bundi Settlement

Departments, however, readily came to the rescue by supplying experienced and reliable hands, and before November saw its end the Settlement Department was fully staffed by the exertions of the Settlement Commissioner.

There were also other difficulties. The map correction work proved very heavy and beyond expectations, because the cadastral survey of the last settlement was found erroneous in many places and much time had to be lost over it.

Then the people were generally apathetic and looked upon the Settlement with an eye of suspicion. There was little co-operation from cultivators in the beginning, and it was not without tremendous efforts that they could be brought round to get the work done. Some of the Girassias in Abu Road villages, however, actually abandoned their holdings or migrated to the neighbouring States or to Bhakar Pargana, only to return later on.

The worst part of the bargain was to chase away the feelings of fear and unsafety that took hold of the staff due to one or two nasty happenings in the very first week of their commencing the work. On the very third day of the field work, one of the Munsrims was assaulted and belaboured by some miscreants, and before this unhappy occurrence obliterated from their memory another man of the staff was taken away in an extremely cold winter night and looted, and a couple of days after a third man met with an accident. This naturally caused nervousness in the field staff, from which they were only relieved by sending of a police guard with them to the fields till a more favourable atmosphere permeated for Settlement.

The Praja Mandalists also did not lag behind to do their bit of mischief in spite of their ostensible claims of keenness to have the settlement reform introduced. The ignorant cultivators were tried to be led astray by manipulation of

facts and expounding of wrong things to them in open lectures and in other ways. On one occasion they even went to the fields where the work was going on and advised the cultivators to render no assistance to the Settlement staff.

All these difficulties were, however, overcome by patience, perseverance and persuasion, and it brings no small credit to the Settlement Commissioner and the Settlement Officer that, in spite of the aforesaid ordeals and dejecting circumstances through which the Settlement operations had to pass, they were able to push the work on and due to their exertions the work was at length brought to lime light to the satisfaction of the cultivators in general who were soon found adjusting themselves to the reform introduced for their benefit.

The progress of the work was somewhat retarded in the beginning by the difficulties described above, but in the latter part of the year the Settlement operations progressed well and unhindered. Rules were framed for the proper working of the different sections of the department and instructions issued to the staff to work judiciously and without fear or favour. By the end of the year, map correction, area calculation, traces for field work, Khanapuri, attestation, soil classification, Tartib and compilation of record of rights for all the 133 villages of Tehsils Pindwara and Abu Road covering an area of 407 square miles were completed. Besides, rent rate proposals for all these 133 villages were also made and the assessment report of 82 villages of Tehsil Pindwara was prepared. The announcement of these rates could not be made in time before the year closed.

The Settlement of the 13 villages of Tehsil Dilwara, though included in the programme prepared for the year, had to be postponed for the next year for want of time.

While the Settlement operations in Tehsils Abu Road and Pindwara were going on, the Settlement Officer had to be

constantly on tour to the fields. He toured for no less than 139 days in the 8 months of the field season and visited 127 villages out of the 133 in which Settlement operations were conducted (the remaining 6 were unpopulated ones).

The Settlement Commissioner had to be on tour from time to time for a number of days and visited practically all the important villages in the two Tehsils. In all, 65 villages were visited by him. The Chief Minister also inspected the Settlement operations at several places, such as Pindwara, Undra, Parlai, Rohera and Kodarla and gave instructions for their better working.

A record of rights is being prepared in this Settlement for all cultivators and holdings. The record of
Record of Rights. rights for the 133 villages of Tehsils Abu Road and Pindwara in which the Settlement operations have been completed is already compiled.

The cultivators in the Settlement record are divided into 3 categories *viz.* Khatedars, Kabzedars and Shikmis. In dry soil plots, they are all regarded as Khatedars, as the land has been improved by them by taking it under cultivation. In wells and lands irrigated from wells, those who sunk and constructed the well at their own cost or have a very old possession are entered as Khatedars, those who have old possession or rendered a personal help towards the sinking of the well are entered as Kabzedars and those whose possession is recent and who have not spent anything towards the sinking and construction of the well are shown as Shikmis. A register is maintained in which the history of each well is recorded, the statement of the present holder taken and decision given as to the entry in the Settlement record. Thus due care has been taken to safeguard the interests of the cultivators as well as of the State.

The State wells will be made over to the cultivators on fixation of a compensation at a sliding scale for Khatedar,

Kabzedar and Shikmi wells, a scheme for which is under consideration of the Council.

The rates for the villages in which the Settlement operations were completed during the year under report have been fixed. They, however, remained to be announced when the year closed on the 31st October 1942. These rates, as was promised in the assurance given to the cultivators in the very beginning, have been fixed very reasonably. Cultivators accepting this rental will be granted permanent tenancy rights over their holdings, and they and their legal heirs and successors will not be ousted from them so long they remain loyal and pay the fixed rental, as announced early in 1941 in State notification No. 87. dated 27th May 1941.

The cost of the Settlement operations during the year under report amounted to Rs. 34,361/6/3 against the budgetted allotment of Rs. 44,600/-. The saving was partly due to the fact that the Settlement of Dilwara Tehsil which was included in the programme for the year was postponed and partly due to the enlistment of full staff not being available at the commencement of the year.

Before concluding, it must be acknowledged that the wise guidance received from Major N. S. Alington, M. C., Political Agent, Western Rajputana States was of much assistance. At considerable personal inconvenience he went round to see Settlement work in some 4 villages, which, bringing him in direct touch with the cultivators, gave him an opportunity to get first hand information as to how the work was going on.

CUSTOMS AND FORESTS.

During the year under report, both Customs and Forest Departments continued to be under the charge of Mr. Dhanraj C. Gemavat, B. A., LL. B.

CUSTOMS.

There were 22 customs posts and 18 out-posts. To these, 2 more border out-posts, one at Devli and one at Las, were added during the year to facilitate collections as well as to preclude chances of smuggling.

Nakas. Under the existing tariff the import duty on most of the articles is charged on weight. In order to effect an improvement on this system, according to which the incidence of taxation on imports is unfortunately not quite fairly distributed, in as-much-as costly things which are not bulky have to pay less than weightier goods of equal or smaller value, a revision of the tariff was taken in hand during the year so as to place it on an equitable ad valorem basis. The proposed new tariff has already been drafted, but the year came to a close before it could be considered and promulgated by the Council.

Proposed Revision of Tariff. No customs duty is levied on goods in transit, but to prevent an abuse of the concession the persons carrying such goods were required under the rules to obtain free passes from the first customs Naka enroute and to show the same at the last Naka to satisfy the customs authorities that the goods had passed the State without being sold here. These passes according to the old practice were required to be obtained for all goods in transit, whether dutiable or otherwise. As the obtaining of the pass for non-dutiable goods only meant inconvenience to the public without any apparent advantage to the State, the rule was amended by issue of an order that no transit pass will be required to be obtained for any non-dutiable goods in transit unless they went by railway or passed any foreign territory enroute.

Abolition of Transit Passes for Non-dutiable Goods. This salutary measure relieved the public of the inconvenience they more or less felt in obtaining the passes and was appreciated,

The special concession granted in 1939 for refund of $\frac{1}{2}$ th the customs duty on silver bars and silver and gold ornaments in the event of their re-export within 5 years was withdrawn with effect from 1st May 1942.

The concession was also declared liable to forfeiture in case of persons who, instead of showing gratitude for this special favour, indulged in anti-State and anti-Government activities. This step proved effective in preventing moneyed people from taking part in undesirable activities.

The total volume of trade, both import and export, is compared below with that of the preceding year.

Goods.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1940-41.	1941-42.	1940-41.	1941-42.
A	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Opium	24	32	....	....
Jaggery	48,782	41,245	....	....
Sugar	23,459	29,223	....	....
Cloth	7,323	13,426	....	....
Kirana	15,516	16,163	2,867	2,372
Timber ...	49,434	36,841	32,941	33,566
Grain	3,54,161	77,217	2,054	2,724
Rice	12,132	24,395	....	....
Tobacco	6,678	10,795	....	....
Oils and Oilseeds	5,406	4,505	1,218	1,689
Hair and Wool ....	....	....	4,641	4,768
Hides and Skins ....	....	....	1,526	561
Ghee ....	....	....	10	1
Cotton	76	328	357	159
Honey and Wax ....	....	....	44	65
Lime ....	....	....	1,23,319	1,22,598
Other articles ...	1,50,055	1,54,967	11,473	18,453
Total A	6,72,970	4,11,137	1,80,572	2,36,858

Goods.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1940-41.	1941-42.	1940-41.	1941-42.
B	Tolas	Tolas	Tolas	Tolas
Silver and Gold	9,62,431	51,36,725	....	....
C	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.
Machinery	59,332	46,885	....	....
D	Number	Number	Number	Number
Cattle ....	....	....	2,662	3,131
Sheep and Goats ....	....	....	20,301	35,642
E	Cubic ft.	Cubic ft.	Cubic ft.	Cubic ft.
Stone ....	....	....	1,74,755	1,38,864

The following table shows the income under the four principal sub-heads as compared with the preceding year.

Sub-Head.	Income in 1940-41.	Income in 1941-42.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Imports	2,25,410	4,22,498	+ 1,67,088
2. Exports	37,902	46,397	+ 8,495
3. Fines and Penalties.	1,128	1,066	- 62
4. Miscellaneous.	3,200	9,901	+ 6,701
Total	2,97,640	*4,79,862	+ 1,82,222

*This includes amount afterwards paid as rebate or refund. Deducting that, the income was Rs. 4,19,499/11/5 inclusive of Rs. 55,048/4/6 refundable customs duty on silver bars.

The reason for higher realisations during the year was the abnormal importation of silver bars.

The total expenditure of the Customs Department for the year under report amounted to Rs. 90,941/14/11, **Expenditure.** Rs. 30,579/10/4 on account of cost of collection including Jagirdars' haq and Rs. 60,362/4/7 on account of rebate and refunds. The expenditure in the preceding year was Rs. 58,095/9/7.

FORESTS.

There are large forest areas in this State but no valuable timber. Whatever pacca wood is available, is **Forest Products.** used mainly by the cultivating classes in preparing ploughs, persian-wheels, agricultural implements and huts, and for such other purposes. The other principal forest products are honey, wax, gum, soapnuts, Amla, Beda, etc., which are exploited on contract system. Bamboo grows in the slopes of Abu and yields a good income.

The State forests are divided into 6 divisions called **Divisions.** Ranges, each under a Range Officer who is assisted by Nakedars and Forest Guards.

The forest development work, which was more or less stagnant so far, was taken up during the year **Forest Development.** under report.

Mr. A. D. Bhote, a trained and experienced Forest Officer of long standing who is in service as Forest Officer in Rajpipla, was invited during the year to examine the potentialities and scope of forest development, and in consultation with him a scheme was drawn up for preservation of the existing forests against ruthless denudation and for new plantation, and efforts are being made to push it through.

In pursuance of the scheme, restrictions on goat grazing and lopping of trees for fodder were imposed during the year wherever possible and selected areas covering about 80 sq. miles were reserved in the several Ranges, five nurseries at

different places were laid out and about 70 maunds of local and foreign seeds of different species were sown in the forests in the monsoon.

In order further to pursue the scheme of Forest Development and ensure better and closer supervision of plantation work, a new post of a Forest Supervisor was created during the year, and Mr. Naurata Singh, a qualified and Balaghat trained man, was borrowed from Rajpipla State to fill it up.

Some lac propagation was started during the year in small areas in different Ranges as an experimental measure, and efforts are being made to make it thrive. If the results are encouraging, the areas will be extended next year.

Lime burning at Abu Road and Mandwa were given an impetus.

The income of Forest Department during the year under review amounted to Rs. 58,033/7/3, as against Rs. 55,664/5/3 in the preceding year.

A comparative study of the income under the several heads during this and the outgoing year will be found below :—

Item of Income.	Income in 1940-41.			Income in 1941-42.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Royalty on timber	3,813	0	0	7,094	0	0
2. " " firewood	5,850	0	0	6,646	0	0
3. " " bamboos	7,755	0	0	8,865	0	0
4. " " lime	7,487	0	0	8,570	0	0
5. Royalty on Stone, bricks and tiles.	8,255	0	0	9,541	0	0
6. Contracts	9,437	0	0	9,042	0	0
7. Pancharai (Grazing fees).	4,345	0	0	3,880	0	0
8. Fines & Penalties	127	0	0	162	0	0
9. Miscellaneous	8,595	5	3	4,233	7	3
Total	55,664	5	3	58,033	7	3

The expenditure on the Forest Department during the year under report was Rs. 17,764/4/9 as against Rs. 15,324/- in the preceding year.

The increase is attributable to extra expenditure incurred in connection with measures taken towards Forest development and also to the fact that certain amounts due to Jagirdars for previous years on account of their share in forest income of their Jagirs came to be paid off during the year under report.

GRASS FARMS.

There are in all 40 grass farms, more popularly known as 'Jods', and they are all under the Forest Department. Two of these Jods were during the year under report thrown open to cultivation to improve the soil for better grass production. Of the remaining 38, the grass of 26 was sold off by auction while the others were cut on 50-50 basis i. e. one-half the grass being taken by the Forest Department and the other half retained by mowers for wages.

The last year's balance of grass was 44,993 maunds, and 33,075 maunds were received this year from the several Jods, making a total of 78,068 maunds. Of this, 16,610 maunds were disbursed to the various departments for the requirements of horses, bullocks, elephants, village buffaloes and other State animals. This left a balance of 58,458 maunds at the end of the year.

In addition to the receipt of grass, there was also a cash income of Rs. 17,612/7/6 from these Jods during the year as against Rs. 10,789/- in the preceding year. Against this, Rs. 10,044/5/9 were spent for the cost of establishment, carting, stacking, etc.

EXCISE.

The Excise Department is regularized on the Madras system.

Mr. Shadilal Gupta, E. T., remained in charge of the department as Excise Superintendent throughout the year.

There is a State Distillery at Abu Road and five Bonded Ware-houses or Depots at Sirohi, Pindwara, Abu Road, Sheoganj and Paldi.

Distillery and Depots.

The Distillery is under the direct supervision of the Excise Superintendent assisted by a Supervisor and a Daroga. The Depots are under the charge of a Daroga each and receive their supplies from the Distillery.

The distillation was conducted during the year on contract system through Messrs. Nadirshaw Hormasji & Sons of Rajpipla who manufactured and supplied country liquor as well as Masala and pseudo-foreign liquors at fixed rates. These contractors have been given the contract for distillation for a period of 5 years from 15th February 1941 and have to supply liquor of approved quality.

Distillation.

Their work appears to be satisfactory so far.

The number of country liquor shops in the year under report was 88 as against 86 in the preceding year. The department had 3,161 gallons of 30 U. P. liquor in stock and purchased 29,112 gallons in terms of 30 U. P. from the contractors. The total sale of liquor during the year came to 28,920 gallons of 30 U. P. The receipts from this amounted to Rs. 1,63,126/7/6 as against Rs. 1,24,075/10/3 in the preceding year, which shows an increase of Rs. 39,050/13/3 in the year under report.

Sale of Country Liquor.

The distillation of pseudo-foreign liquors was introduced in this State in January 1935. The number of shops selling pseudo-foreign liquors in the State during the year under report was 15 and that of methylated spirit 11. The various kinds of pseudo-foreign liquor distilled were Rum, Aniseed, Rose, Ginger, Wine,

Pseudo-foreign Liquors and Methylated Spirit.

Orange and Cardimon, and their collective consumption was 854 gallons. The income derived therefrom amounted to Rs. 10,987/5/- against Rs. 10,351/4/4 of the preceding year.

Opium. The supply of opium during the year under report was obtained from Kotah as usual. The number of shops for sale of opium in the State was 49. The consumption of opium during the year was 35 maunds issued for Rs. 59,331/., which brought a net profit of Rs. 34,019/8/-.

Hemp Drugs. The number of shops for sale of hemp drugs during the year under report was 34, and the licence fees recovered on this account amounted to Rs. 1,498. The quantities of various hemp drugs issued for sale to licence-holders were Bhang 5 maunds and 18 seers, Ganja 7 maunds and 21 seers and Charas 14 seers. The sale of these drugs brought Rs. 6,839/1/- as profit.

Excise Offences. 95 cases of short sale and adulteration were registered during the year. Of these, 92 were disposed of, leaving only 3 pending at the close of the year. In the cases disposed of, Rs. 629/8/- were recovered as fine.

Income and Expenditure. The total receipts of the Excise Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,17,099/13/6 against Rs. 1,72,082/8/11 in the preceding year. Against this, the total expenditure was Rs. 34,012/5/9 against Rs. 27,672/14/3 in the previous year.

REGISTRATION.

The work connected with the registration of documents under the Registration Act was, as before, conducted by the District and Sessions Court and the several Tehsils.

The Sirohi Registration Act was amended during the year and brought on lines with the Registration Acts in force in Ajmer-Merwara and Jodhpur, bringing the scale of fees on par with the fees obtaining in Ajmer-Merwara.

During the year, 378 documents of an aggregate value of Rs. 4,86,011/11/- were registered as against 330 documents of the value of Rs. 4,81,507/- in the preceding year. The fees realized were Rs. 1,149/1/-.

STAMPS.

The Stamps Department, expenditure whereof amounted to Rs. 1,310/7/- remained under the charge of Mr. Vijairaj D. Singhi, Accounts Officer throughout the year.

The sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps and of petition papers, which is conducted through licenced vendors, brought in a revenue of Rs. 45,672/13/3 against Rs. 43,704/9/- of the preceding year.

CHAPTER IV.

PROTECTION.

The protection department consists of the Armed Forces, the Police, the Military Police and the Special Police.

Khan Bahadur D. D. Kothawala, M.B.E., I.P. (Retd.), continued to be at the helm of this department throughout the year as Inspector General of Police and Commandant, State Forces, in addition to holding the portfolio of Home Member, State Council. He was assisted in the Police work by a Superintendent of Police, which post was occupied by Mr. Gul Hasan Rizvi throughout the year.

1. ARMED FORCES.

The armed forces of the State consist of the following

Kesar Infantry	....	....	129 all ranks.
Battery	....	....	7

in charge of Subedar Ganesh Singh.

The total expenditure on maintaining these during the year under review amounted to Rs. 19,032/3/9 as against Rs. 18,563/11/- in the preceding year.

The men are mostly employed for guard duty at the Jail, Treasury and Palaces.

2. POLICE.

The Police in the State are embodied under the Sirohi Police Act of 1935 which is on the lines of the British Indian Police Act.

The permanent sanctioned strength of the Police Force during the year under report was as below :—

**Permanent
Strength.**

Inspector General of Police	....	....	1
Superintendent of Police	....	....	1
Police Office Staff	....	....	13
Inspectors of Police	....	....	3
Public prosecutor	....	....	1
Sub-Inspectors of Police	....	....	14
Head Constables	....	....	47
Constables	....	....	310
			<hr/>
			390

Besides, there was a temporary force of 5 Head Constables and 45 Constables maintained throughout the year for checking the nefarious activities of the criminal tribes of Juda Patta and other border States and for other miscellaneous duties.

**Temporary
Police and
Railway
Security
Measures.**

This had to be augmented in the course of the year by another 5 Head Constables and 20 Constables, specially recruited for Railway Security measures to guard against sabotaging of the railway line passing through the State. For this protection work, 1 Sub-Inspector, 9 Head Constables and 41 Constables under the control and supervision of an Inspector were employed for patrol duty along the line and at strategic points, during the closing months of the year.

The cost of maintaining the Police force during the year under review was Rs. 88,857/6/- as against Rs. 85,327/3/- in the previous year, exclusive of the money spent on buildings provided for the police as mentioned hereinafter.

Cost.

Improvements in Police Buildings. The Police, who had no suitable housing arrangements except at one or two places, are being gradually provided with Stations and residential quarters of modern type. To start with, a new up-to-date Police Station and Lines together with residential quarters for the Sub-Inspector have been constructed at Dilwara at a considerable cost. A pacca Chowki has also been constructed for the road patrol at Rohua Vav.

Police Training. To improve the general tone of the district police, which was suffering in efficiency for want of trained officers, increased attention is being devoted for sometime past to their training and education.

The constabulary are imparted regular training in the Police Lines by the Lines Officer and Drill Instructors on recruitment, and this training is refreshed from time to time by re-calling them from various police stations to the Lines. Side by side with this training, arrangements were also made during the year for education of the illiterate Constables by running a School for them in the Lines, which taught them in batches of 15.

As for the higher personnel, 3 Sub-Inspectors have been lately got trained at the Saugor Police Training College and one more was receiving training in the same college when the year closed. A Head Constable was also sent to Jodhpur Police Training School, and he passed creditably through the courses in law, drill and practical training.

Discipline. The discipline of the force during the year was on the whole satisfactory.

During the year under report, 34 resignations were accepted as against 25 during the preceding year, 3 Head Constables, 17 constables and 12 Chowkidars obtained discharge to join the Indian Army and Ajmer-Merwara Police, and 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 Head Constables, 11 Constables and 6 Chowki-

dars were dismissed from service for serious misbehaviour or grave misconduct, and the number of degradations for misbehaviour or negligence of duty was 6, as shown in the table below:—

Rank of officer.		Resig- nations.	Dis- charges.	Dis- missals.	Degra- dations.
Sub-Inspectors....	....	....	....	1	....
Head Constables	....	2	3	2	2
Constables	....	26	17	11	4
Chowkidars	....	6	12	6	....
			<u>21</u>		

The number of fines for misconduct or neglect of duty was 23 as against 11 in the preceding year.

To invoke interest in duty, rewards and good service tickets were frequently granted in appreciation of good work done. 4 Sub-Inspectors, 25 Head Constables, 20 Constables and 10 Chowkidars were granted grade promotions according to seniority combined with merit. 22 Police Officers and men were also awarded monetary rewards and commendatory certificates in appreciation of their good work in detection of crimes and for intelligence work.

Besides, 3 Police Officers of the neighbouring States were also rewarded for their co-operation and useful assistance in detection of crimes.

4 Silver Medals, 7 Certificates of merit and 19 monetary rewards were also received by Police officers and men on the auspicious occasion of His Highness' Birthday for the service done to humanity in the floods of August 1941.

The total number of cognizable cases registered by the Police are shown below under different heads compared with the figures of the last year.

Crimes.	Class.	1940-41.	1941-42.	Increase or Decrease.
Heinous offences under sections 302, 304, 309, 392 to 399, etc.	54	58	+4
House breaking	134	115	-19
Theft ordinary	90	66	-24
Cattle lifting	67	60	-7
Hurt and grievous hurt	47	41	-6
Other offences	64	62	-2
Defence of India Rules	1	4	+3
Chapter proceedings	4	32	+28
Petty offences	16	10	-6
Total	477	448	-29

Abnormal circumstances increasing the cost of living, combined with want of precautions on the part of the public in travelling at odd hours, are mainly responsible for crimes enumerated above. Even then there was a remarkable decrease in the number of offences, particularly in house-breaking, thefts and cattle lifting, which is solely due to maintaining a sufficient Police force on the border of the adjoining States and thus preventing the ingress of Bhil criminals who are largely responsible for the above offences. A greater number of chapter proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code also contributed considerably to lessen the commission of crime against property by local criminals.

506 cases including 58 which were pending on hand with the Police at the end of the previous year were investigated by the Police suo moto and the results were as under :—

Cases sent up for trial	....	....	....	....	234
Cases struck off as false due to mistake of facts	....				18
Cases which remained undetected or which could not be sent up for want of evidence	....	....			196
Cases remaining pending investigation at the close of the year	....	....	....	....	58
					<hr/> 506

A large number of the cases which remained undetected pertained to house-breaking and thefts, which due to ignorance and illiteracy come to be reported too late, which fact allows time and opportunity to the offenders to escape to the adjoining States.

In all 545 accused were sent up for trial, of whom 119 were convicted, 92 acquitted or discharged and 257 were under trial at the end of the year.

The total value of property stolen during the year under report amounted to Rs. 40,800/-, out of which property worth Rs. 13,025/- was recovered. In the last year the value of the property stolen was Rs. 25,458/- and that of the property recovered Rs. 13,020/-.

The percentage of the property recovered to that stolen during the year comes to 31'93 as against 51'1 in the preceding year.

The year threw a good deal of strain on the Police on account of Jawal Temple dispute, Railway Security Scheme and subversive activities of a few misguided youths in addition to their ordinary duties of

prevention and detection of crimes. But, in spite of the busy and worried time they had, the Police acquitted themselves well and their work on the whole was satisfactory.

It is a matter of satisfaction to note that fullest co-operation was received from Marwar Raj Police in the prevention and detection of crimes during the year, and very cordial relations and collaboration subsisted between them and the Sirohi Police in assisting each other in maintaining peace and order.

Licensing and Control of Motor Vehicles. 19 new motor vehicles were registered during the year, registration of 94 was renewed, 13 new motor driving licences were issued and 116 driving licences renewed. The total fees realized from registration and driving licences of motor vehicles amounted to Rs. 3,764/- (recovered in non-judicial stamps).

Radio Licences. 16 new radio licences were issued and 21 old ones renewed. Fees realized from these amounted to Rs. 370/- (recovered in non-judicial stamps.)

3. MILITARY POLICE.

The Inspector General of Police was the Ex-officio Commandant of the Military Police. Under him were a Subedar and two Jamedars.

Strength. The strength of the force was 125 all ranks, throughout the year. It is composed of 3 platoons of Kaim-khanis, Menas and Rajputs (mixed).

The men are armed with 303 rifles and form a sort of Reserve Force to be used for operations against dacoits and for special exigencies.

During the year under report, one officer and 6 sepoy of this force joined the Indian Army and 24 sepoy got themselves enlisted in the Aimer-Merwara Police to better their prospects.

The discipline of the force was satisfactory, and they did
Discipline. useful work on the Mewar border and in putting
down disturbances in Jawal between the Hindus
and Jains.

The cost of maintenance of this force during the year
Cost. under report was Rs. 27,929/4/6 as against
Rs. 30,006/2/3 of the previous year.

4. SPECIAL POLICE.

The Special Police consisted of a Haveldar and 39 Sepoys
as in the past, and cost Rs. 4,492/8/3.

CHAPTER V.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

1. HIGH COURT.

The High Court, established on 7th October 1940 on the lines of a British India High Court, is the final Court of judicature and is independent of the executive. The revenue and miscellaneous appeals are heard and decided by the Council.

Rai Bahadur Shiv Charan Das, Bar-at-Law, a retired District and Sessions Judge of British India, continued to be the High Court Judge throughout the year under report.

2. DISTRICT AND SESSIONS COURT.

Mr. Amritlal T. Doshi, B.A., LL. B., continued to hold the charge of the District and Sessions Court throughout the year.

On the civil side, this Court has the power to try original suits of the value of over Rs. 5,000/- and to hear appeals from the decrees of the civil subordinate judges. On the criminal side, it has the powers of a Court of Sessions as well as jurisdiction to hear appeals in all criminal cases decided by Magistrates.

The District and Sessions Judge also exercises the functions of Extradition Officer, Registrar and Superintendent of Cattlepounds. He also looks after the administrative side of the judicial department under the direct control of the Chief Minister.

3. DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Since the re-organization of 1940 there is only one District Magistrate for the whole State, and he also discharges the functions of a Civil Judge. On the civil side, this Court has original jurisdiction in suits upto Rs. 5,000/- in value.

Mr. G. S. Apte, M. A., LL. B., was in charge of this Court throughout the year.

4. SUBJUDGES' COURTS.

There are two Sub-Judges' Courts in the State, both held by qualified local law graduates. Of these, one has its headquarters at Abu Road, while the other is a touring Court. The Touring Sub-Judge holds his Court in rotation at Sheoganj, Barlut, Kalandri and Mandar, to save the public from going long distances for litigation.

The Sub-Judge at Abu Road is also for the time being invested with powers of a First Class Magistrate.

These Courts have been created only since 1940, when, as a step towards separation of the judiciary from the executive, civil jurisdiction was taken away from the several Tehsildars and vested in these Courts.

5. TEHSIL COURTS.

All the Tehsildars are Magistrates.

The Tehsildars Sheoganj and Pindwara exercise First Class Magisterial Powers. The Tehsildars, Sirohi, Abu Road and Reodar are Second Class Magistrates. The Naib Tehsildar, Dilwara is a Third Class Magistrate and hears suits upto Rs. 100/-.

6. HONORARY MAGISTRATE.

To deal with cases connected with Municipal affairs in Abu Road, an Honorary Magistrate has been appointed in

Abu Road who is invested with First Class Magisterial powers for the purpose and also with powers of a Sub-Judge to hear and decide civil suits connected with the Abu Road Municipality.

During the year under report Mr. Pestonji D. Gati held the post of the Honorary Magistrate upto 31st January 1942, and then on his resigning Mr. Jahangirji D. Contractor succeeded him.

7. THIKANA COURTS.

The Nimaj Thikana has judicial powers of a Second Class Magistrate and tries suits upto Rs. 500/-. The Padiv Thikana exercises Third Class Magisterial powers and hears suits upto Rs. 300/-.

The jurisdiction conferred on these Thikanas is limited to their respective Thikana villages.

REVENUE COURTS.

Revenue and executive cases are dealt with by the Tehsils and Mehkma-e-Mal according to the nature of the case. Appeals in such cases against the decisions of the Tehsils are preferred to Mehkma-e-Mal, whose decisions are also subject to appeal to the Council of State.

IMPROVEMENTS.

In the interest of speedy disposal of work, the Sub-Judge, Abu Road was invested on 1st January 1942 with Small Cause Court powers upto Rs. 100/- under the Provincial (British India) Small Cause Courts Act, which was applied to the State mutatis mutandis. As a further step to clear off the arrears pending in his Court, the Sub-Judge, Sirohi was deputed to assist him in the disposal of pending suits upto the value of Rs. 500/-, and he helped him with disposal of as many as 64 suits.

**Efforts for
Speedy Disposal
of Work and
Clearance of
Arrears.**

Similarly, to diminish the arrears of work in the Court of the Civil Judge, Sirohi, all suits upto the value of Rs. 200/- which formerly lay to that Court together with those pending at the time were transferred over to the District and Sessions Judge, and to dispose of these the District and Sessions Judge was invested with powers of a Small Cause Judge.

These measures went a great way in accelerating the disposal of work, and the result was that there was (as will be found in the paras under 'Administration of Civil Justice') a disposal of 143 suits more during the year in comparison with the previous year's disposal.

In order to ensure justice, the District Magistrate and Civil Judge, who due to the transfer of suits upto Rs. 200/- from his Court to the District and Sessions Judge, was relieved of some work, was ordered during the year to make a periodical checking of the work of the several Courts of the Magistrates and Sub-Judges in the State, and it has been made his duty to bring to the notice of the High Court Judge and the Chief Minister any irregularities or legal flaws found in their judgements so that they be warned and advised to bring the work to an improved and higher standard of efficiency.

ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE.

The total number of original civil suits instituted during the year in all the State Courts was 1,124 against 807 in the previous year. The number of suits instituted in the District Judge's Court was 103, in the Civil Judge's Court 224 and in the Sub-Judges' Courts including Thikana Courts 797.

Suits regarding immoveable property numbered 9, regarding monetary transactions 1,094 and regarding other matters 21. Details of the value

of the monetary suits instituted are given below:—

Under Rs. 100/-	....	....	712
Rs. 101/- to Rs. 500/-		....	303
Rs. 501/- to Rs. 1,000/-		....	47
Rs. 1,001 to Rs. 5,000/-		....	28
Over Rs. 5,000/-	....	....	4
			<hr/>
Total			1,094

Including 370 suits pending at the beginning of the year, there were in all 1,494 suits before the Courts for disposal during the year under report as against 1,315 in the previous year. The total number of suits disposed of was 1,088 as against 945 in the previous year. The percentage of the disposal of suits during the year comes to 72.8.

The number of execution applications received in all the Courts during the year under report was 750 as against 767 in the preceding year. Including the 219 applications pending at the beginning of the year, there were altogether 1,169 applications before the Courts for disposal. The number of applications disposed of was 684 as against 774 in the year before, leaving a balance of 485 applications at the close of the year.

The total value of applications filed was 2,12,961/11/6 against 2,05,836/7/9 of the previous year. The value of the applications pending at the close of the year was 3,19,471/15/6 against Rs. 2,80,551/6/9 in the previous year.

The total number of revisions and appeals filed during year and pending at the beginning of the year in the High Court was 43 and in the District Court 67 as against 69 and 104 respectively in the previous year.

Disposal of Civil Appeals and Revisions, The number of revisions and appeals disposed of in the High Court was 31 and in the District Court 55. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 53 and 89 respectively. The number of revisions and appeals that remained pending at the close of the year in the High Court and District Court was 12 each as against 16 and 15 respectively in the previous year.

Results of Civil Appeals and Revisions. The number of appeals in which decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed was 30 and those in which they were reversed or amended was 42 and 11 respectively. In the rest of the appeals, the cases were either remanded, compromised or otherwise disposed of.

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Number of Offences. The total number of criminal cases instituted in the State Courts was 489 as detailed below against 436 of the previous year:—

Sessions Court	....	....	6
District Magistrate's Court		....	54
Courts of First, Second and Third Class Magistrates	....	....	429
Total			<hr/> 489

Persons involved. The total number of persons brought to trial including those pending trial from the last year was 1,093, of whom 239 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. Of those whose cases were disposed of, 275 were convicted, 501 acquitted, 68 discharged and the cases of the rest were otherwise disposed of.

The following table shows the punishment inflicted
Punishment. during the year under review :—

Death.	Imprisonment.	Fine.	Imprisonment and Fine.	Total.
....	46	98	131	275

The number of cases disposed of in all the State Courts
Disposal. during the year under report was 495 as against
 503 in the previous year.

The number of revision applications and criminal appeals
Criminal filed during the year and pending at the end of
Appeals and the last year in the High Court was 28 and in
Revisions. the Sessions Court 51.

The result of appeals and revisions in criminal cases
 is shown in the table below :—

Appeals and revisions dismissed or sentences confirmed	....	....	....	....	....	32
Sentences modified	....	....	....	....	....	12
Sentences reversed	....	....	....	....	....	20
Proceedings quashed	....	....	....	....	....	4
Further enquiry ordered	....	....	....	....	....	6
						<hr/> 74

EXTRADITION.

Extradition relations between this State and the British Government and neighbouring States of Jodhpur, Palanpur, Danta and Idar remained cordial as in the past.

At the end of the last year 61 extradition cases were pending and 47 were filed during the year under report,

making a total of 108 cases. Of these, 68 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 40 cases pending at the close of the year. The number of offenders extradited from and to this State during the year is shown in the table below :—

Number of Offenders.	Extradited from	Extradited to
6	Sirohi State	British India
5	"	Palanpur State
8	"	Marwar State
1	"	Idar State
2	Palanpur State	Sirohi State
9	Marwar State	"
6	Mewar State	"

LEGISLATION.

In pursuance of the policy to reform the Laws in the State to bring them as far as possible on lines with those in British India, the following enactments were amended during the year :—

1. Sirohi Criminal Procedure Code.
2. Sirohi Limitation Act.
3. Sirohi Registration Act.

and the following new enactments promulgated :—

1. Sirohi Arms Rules.
2. Standards of Weights' Act.
3. Small Cause Courts Act (Provincial).
4. Rules for Recovery of Municipal Cesses.
5. Essential Commodities Control Order.
6. Rules for Payment of Expenses to Witnesses.
7. Penalties Enhancement Ordinance.

8. Essential Drugs Census Order.
9. The Food-grains (Futures and Options Prohibition) Order.
10. War Injury Scheme.
11. Wireless Order.
12. Wireless Telegraphy Apparatus Order.
13. Chrome Compounds Control Order.
14. Electrical Apparatus (Dealings) Order.
15. Coloured Motor Spirit Order.
16. Tyre Rationing Order, 1942.
17. Motor Spirit Rationing Order.
18. Collective Fines Ordinance.

The Sirohi Legal Practitioners' Rules were also slightly amended.

Some amendment was also made in the Sirohi Public Societies' Act so as to exclude minors from eligibility to membership on public associations. This step was found necessary to save school going children from sacrificing their studies at the ill-advice of irresponsible propagandists.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS.

At the close of the year under report there were 31 Vakils on roll as against 36 at the end of the last year.

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Rai Saheb Visaji, Chief Engineer, continued to be in charge of the Public Works Department throughout the year.

Several works of public utility were carried out during the year. A brief account of the more important ones will be found below:—

In pursuance of the scheme formulated for construction **Improvement of roads.** of a net-work of metalled roads for improving the means of communication in the State, the Sirohi-Erinpura road had been metalled last year at a cost of Rs. 29,000/-. With the commencement of the year under report the construction of a new road between Sajjan Road and Abu Road estimated to cost Rs. 1,60,000/- was taken in hand, and by now a major portion of it has been completed. This road, which will connect Ajmer with Abu direct, is the most important road in the State and will prove of immense utility to the populace.

A metalled road to connect Sajjan Road Station with Pindwara is also under construction for the convenience of the general public.

The Public Park founded last year at the capital for **Public Park.** providing recreation to the public was extended during the year under report, by addition of approximately the same area as originally allotted to it. This has almost doubled the park, and the sincere efforts made by the Garden Department to look after it have gone a great way to improve its condition.

Bhula Irrigation Project. With a view to frame a scheme for development of irrigation to improve the condition of the soil and increase the extent of cultivation, for which the Chief Minister in view of the improving finances of the State was prepared to spend a sufficient outlay, several irrigation projects were prepared on Tank Bund system. To examine these projects and advise the State on which of them would be most successful and of real utility, Mr. F. F. Fergusson, Executive Engineer, Jodhpur was invited and consulted during the year, and with his valuable advice it was decided to take up the Bhula Tank project in preference to others.

The Bhula Project involves the construction of a Bund at Bhula to store up water in the rains for irrigation purposes and is estimated to cost something in the vicinity of Rs. 1,40,000/-. It is expected that this Bund when constructed will conserve water enough to irrigate many surrounding villages. It is proposed to take up the work in hand in the next year.

Other Works. Several other works of public utility were also carried out during the year such as construction of new school buildings and providing these with furniture, the repairing of roads to prevent deterioration, and sinking and repairing of wells.

The important new buildings constructed were:—

1. Sir Arthur Lothian English Middle School at Abu Road, which cost Rs. 20,368/- with furniture.
2. Sub-Inspector's quarters and office at Dilwara which cost about Rs. 4,350/-.
3. Indian Guest House and Travellers' Dak Bungalow at Sirohi, which cost about Rs. 8,000/- with furniture.
4. Repairs and alterations in several out-posts of Customs and Police.

5. Motor Service Terminus at Dilwara, Sarneshwarji Gate and houses, and Dharamshala at Adhar Devi (Abu).

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure on public works during the year aggregated to Rs. 1,71,512/11/3 as detailed below, as against Rs. 1,52,530/-/3 in the preceding year and Rs. 1,48,157/12/- in the year before.

			Rs.	a.	p.
1.	P. W. D. Office	....	6,576	5	6
2.	Construction & maintenance of roads.		73,943	9	3
3.	Construction and repairs of buildings.		35,805	1	6
4.	Irrigation				
	(a) Tanks	.... 469/15/3 }			
	(b) Wells	.... 1,912/2/6 }	2,382	1	9
5.	Gardens and Kothis				
	(a) Kothis & Zoo.	4,872/15/3 }			
	(b) Gandens & Public Park.	8,270/11/9 }	13,143	11	0
6.	Roadside trees	....	828	8	9
7.	Garage	....	17,578	14	3
8.	Workshop	....	3,367	0	3
9.	Furniture for Schools and Offices	....	3,190	7	3
10.	Allied Departments such as Rest Houses, Guest Houses, Landing Grounds, Road Lights & Stables....		14,697	0	0
Total			1,71,512	11	3

A comparison of this year's expenditure on public works as detailed above with that in the past years (details whereof will be found in the past years' Administration Reports) will show that never in the past the State had been able to disburse such large amounts on construction and repairs of roads and school buildings and other public utility works as in the year under report, which is a record year in this respect.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

GENERAL.

Mr. M. N. Zutshi, B.A., Superintendent of Education and Head Master, Colvin High School was in charge of the schools at the capital throughout the year.

The schools in the district continued under the supervision of Mr. D. C. Gemavat, B.A., LL.B., who, in view of the necessity for a closer supervision and frequent inspection of these, had been appointed as Officer-in-charge, District Schools.

The year witnessed an alround increase in education and educational activities, the Chief Minister devoting a special attention to the educational uplift of the people. Every effort was exerted by him and the Council to add to the educational facilities available for the public, and no opportunity was lost to remove their difficulties in this respect by opening new Darbar schools, sanctioning grants-in-aid to private ones and constructing new up-to-date buildings of modern design in place of the unwholesome ones of the old insufficiently ventilated type wherever and to whatever extent the limited resources of the State permitted. The result was that these institutions attracted an increased number of scholars, and at the end of the year it was found that the increase in the number of scholars had surpassed the record of all previous years, the scholars' number rising from 1,818 to 2,335.

There were in all 25 Darbar schools at the commencement of the year under report, 3 at the capital and 22 in the districts. In the course of the

**Number of
Schools.**

year, 1 new Anglo Vernacular School at Sheoganj and 4 new Primary and Lower Primary Schools at Mandar, Nitara, Jawal and Oria were opened by the State. This raised the total number of State Schools to 30. Besides, there were several institutions run by private individuals, some of them aided by the State.

Students on Roll. The number of students receiving education in the several State schools, which was only 1,818 last year, rose to 2,335 during the year under review, thus showing an unprecedented increase of over 28%.

Expenditure. The expenditure on running these institutions amounted to Rs. 33,991/9/- as shown in the table below, which also shows the number of scholars in each at the end of the year :—

Name of School.	Number of scholars.	Expenditure.
1. Colvin High School, Sirohi	433	12,846 0 9
2. Sir Arthur Lothian English Middle School, Abu Road	258	4,583 7 6
3. D. A. V. Lower Middle School, Pindwara	146	1,716 0 9
4. D. A. V. Lower Middle School, Sheoganj	159	1,018 5 0
5. D. A. V. Lower Middle School, Rohera	100	1,617 12 0
6. Sir Kesrisinghji Boys' Primary School, Sirohi	231	1,749 15 0
7. Sir Kesrisinghji Girls' Primary School, Sirohi	161	1,471 12 9
8. Darbar Primary School, Nadia.	68	669 2 6
9. Darbar Primary School, Bhutgam	37	422 6 3
10. " " " Surpagla }	129	1,469 13 9
11. " " " Siawa }		
12. " " " Kui }		
13. " " " Girwar }		
14. " " " Mungthala }	613	2,876 12 9
15. to 30. 15 rural schools and 1 Sanskrit School		
	2,335	33,391 9 0

In addition to the above shown expenditure, Rs. 813/7/6 were spent on the Office of the Superintendent of Education and Scouts Association, Rs. 400/- on grants-in-aid, Rs. 1,525/2/6 on scholarships, Rs. 1,207/12/9 on the District Schools' Office and Rs. 515/4/6 on the Darbar Boarding House. Thus the expenditure aggregated to Rs. 37,853/4/3 as against Rs. 32,092/3/6 spent in the preceding year. With the addition of the capital expenditure of Rs. 20,368/- spent on new buildings and furniture and equipment to the above sum, the total amount spent on Education came to Rs. 58,221/4/3.

Construction and Opening Ceremony of Sir Arthur Lothian English Middle School. The necessity for providing a better ventilated and commodious building of modern type in place of the old unwholesome one in Abu Road being apparent, a new building was constructed for this school during the year at a cost of Rs. 19,678/-, exclusive of Rs. 690/- spent on furniture provided for it. The foundation stone of this building was laid by Major N. S. Alington, M. C., Political Agent, Western Rajputana States on the 22nd February 1942 at the request of the Darbar and the Opening Ceremony was performed by Miss Lothian on the 27th September 1942. The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lothian, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., I. C. S., Resident for Rajputana, who also graced the Opening Ceremony of this school with his presence, was pleased to express his great satisfaction over the attention which the State Council was devoting to provide increased amenities of 'untold benefit' for the education of the public, and congratulated the Chief Minister and the other Members on the 'very great improvements' effected in the finances and on the other reforms and improvements made in the State.

Opening of a new School in Sheoganj. On the occasion of the presentation of an address to the Chief Minister by the Sheoganj public on his receiving the title of Rao Bahadur, while the public expressed a wholesome desire for a State

School to be opened in their town a philanthropist Mr. Nainmal Rupchand Khichia came forward with a generous donation of Rs. 18,000/- for construction of a suitable building for the same. This generous donation, which was a land mark in the history of education in Sirohi and opened an avenue for spread of education, for which the Chief Minister's anxiety has always been supreme, was accepted with grateful appreciation and the opening of a school to be run and maintained by the State was sanctioned. With this sum, a descent up-to-date building is under construction and will shortly be completed. Its foundation stone was laid at the donor's request, under Darbar Saheb's orders, by the Chief Minister on 23rd April 1942. The school has already started running in a hired building and will be shifted to the one under construction as soon as it is completed.

The laudable example set by Mr. Nainmal Rupchand Khichia for unstringing one's purse in the cause of education has created a healthy atmosphere, and it is hoped that other wealthy gentlemen will follow suit to make a good use of their wealth for works of public benefit.

In order to preserve and better the health of school going children, a system was introduced, during the year, of monthly examination of every boy in the Sir Kesrisinghji Boys' School by the Chief Medical Officer and of every girl studying in the Sir Kesri Singhji Girls' School by the Medical Officer, Zenana Hospital, and reports were furnished to the parents and guardians of the students about their health and necessity of treatment for any ailment revealed.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

To stimulate interest for higher education in backward communities, a scheme was initiated last year to grant handsome scholarships for collegiate education to deserving boys of communities

**Periodical
Medical
Examination
of Students.**

**Scholarships
for Higher
Education.**

lagging behind in education. The four local youths who had been granted scholarships last year to the value of Rs. 75/- p.m. being reported to be progressing satisfactorily in their studies, were regranted the same throughout the year under report. Of the four scholarships granted, three are of Rs. 20/- p.m. each and one of Rs. 15/- p.m.; and while one of them is for completion of Intermediate courses in Arts, the second is for Intermediate Law, the third for Inter Commerce and the fourth one for Overseer's Courses.

This financial help from the State came to be much appreciated by the public, as was evidenced from the feelings of gratefulness expressed for it on more than one occasion.

Proverty Scholarships. Proverty scholarships, inaugurated with the object of providing an encouragement for education to the poor, were granted to a number of deserving scholars in the several State schools. These scholarships cost Rs. 531/8/- during the year. The monetary relief thus afforded to the poor boys is reported to have gone a great way in inculcating a spirit in them for prosecution of their studies and added a zest to receiving further education.

MORE STEPS FOR SPREAD OF EDUCATION.

English Education for Girls. On a wholesome desire emanating from the advanced sections of the public for imparting English education to their daughters, the Council with its usual anxiety to help the best interests of the growing generation seized this opportunity to allow girls to be admitted freely in all English schools in the State without any restrictions of age, caste or creed. This not only satisfied their needs but also went as a preliminary step towards co-education.

Grant of Educational Concessions to Jagirdar and Cultivator Boys. To afford an incentive to Jagirdar boys for education, exemption from fees and free boarding and lodging in the Darbar Boarding House were granted to 3 Jagirdar boys during the year.

Likewise, 3 free seats with free boarding and lodging were allotted to boys of cultivating classes coming to the capital from the district for High School studies.

These steps were taken to see if these important sections of the society in this State could be raised from the depth of ignorance in which they are merged. The result is being watched; but, looking to the short time in which these seats were filled up by both Jagirdars' and cultivators' boys, it is fair to presume that time is not distant when they will understand and utilize the facilities available for their education and culture.

With effect from 1st March 1942, a grant-in-aid of Rs. 10—p. m. was sanctioned by the Darbar to each of the two Madrissas in Sirohi and Abu Road town in view of the marked anxiety of the Muslims of these places for Urdu education of their infants, for which they in spite of their weak financial condition were maintaining a teacher at each place.

A grant-in-aid of Rs. 20/- p.m. to the Vohra School in Mandar also continued to be paid.

A donation of Rs. 51/- was also made to Arya Kanya Vidyalaya at Abu Road.

With a view to increase literacy in the growing generation, efforts were made by the Council to introduce compulsory primary education in the Sirohi Municipal area in the first instance, but, unfortunately, the consensus of public opinion being not found in favour of it, no success has as yet been achieved in that direction.

The proposal has not, however, been finally dropped, and steps will be taken at some more ripe time to educate public opinion in favour of it, for, though the people concerned

are not advanced enough to understand its benefits at this stage, there can be no denying that it aims at nothing but their own benefit and the benefit of their posterity and society as a whole.

In order to invoke an interest in the educated to increase literacy in the adults, rewards were announced during the year to those teaching adults to read and write.

The constables' literacy school, opened last year in the Police Lines at the capital for the benefit of the illiterate constabulary, was run throughout the year. It held regular 3 months' courses for illiterate constables in batches of 15.

Free Education in Rural and Girls' Schools and to Depressed Classes. No tuition fee is charged in the State in rural schools as also in the Girls' Schools.

In other schools, fees are levied but they are low enough to make education within easy reach of even the poorest of His Highness' subjects.

The children of sweepers have been granted complete exemption from school fees with a view to infuse an interest for education in this depressed class.

The following educational concessions were announced during the year for children (both boys and girls) of men belonging to this State, of whatever rank, whether combatants or non-combatants, who have since 4th August 1914 died while on active list duty or become permanently incapacitated owing to wounds or disease contracted while on active list :—

- (i) Free Primary education plus a small annual allowance upto Rs. 25/- to cover expenses of books, etc.

- (ii) Remission of tuition fees in the Middle Schools and also in the High School.
- (iii) Exemption from payment of all boarding and lodging fees for the first 3 years and of $\frac{1}{2}$ the charges later on till such a child passes the High School Examination.

COLVIN HIGH SCHOOL.

All classes had double sections. The number of scholars, which was 400 last year, rose to 433 during the year under report, which shows an increase of 33. For class III, a third section too had to be opened owing to swelling number of scholars.

The staff consisted of 25 teachers, of whom 5 were graduates, 1 post-graduate and 3 trained.

Except for results achieved in Class X, the school continued to maintain the standard of efficiency and reputation built up during the past several years, and attracted a large number of scholars from outside the State. In fact, the influx of outside boys was so great that admission had to be restricted. The result of the High School Examination, however, was not quite in keeping with the admirable results achieved in the previous years. Of the 36 boys sent up for the High School Examination, 14 passed and 6 were declared eligible for compartmental examination in English. Of the successful candidates, 5 secured distinction in Mathematics.

Games and physical training, which remained compulsory for all classes, received adequate attention. As usual, football, hockey, volley-ball and deck-tennis were the games played.

On His Highness' Birthday on 16th October 1942, a four day programme of varied activities was gone through by the boys and teachers. The camp-fire, the dramatic performance and the musical entertainment given by them on the occasion elicited much appreciation from officers and the gentry.

WORKING OF OTHER SCHOOLS.

The other schools, both at the capital and in the district, worked quite well and maintained their standard of efficiency throughout the year. There was a general increase in the number of scholars in them, particularly in the Sir Kesri Singhji Girls' Primary School, which shows that a growing interest in education is being evinced by the masses.

From time to time, the Officer-in-charge, District Schools inspected the several State schools as well as the schools run by private individuals and gave instructions to the Headmasters concerned to improve the tone of their working.

BOY SCOUTS' ASSOCIATION.

The year witnessed the start of 'Girl Guide' institution in the State.

The number of Scouts and Cubs was 516 against 490 of the preceding year. The Organising Secretary twice visited Scouts groups to keep up enthusiasm.

The Scouters, Scouts, Guides and Blue Birds provided an interesting item of recreation and entertainment to the people on His Highness' Birthday Anniversary on the 16th October 1942 by holding camp-fires at the capital and by joining in the Birthday procession. They also gave an hour's demonstration before Major N. S. Alington, M. C., Political Agent, Western Rajputana States on the 15th August 1942 when Mr. G. S. Rathore, Organising Secretary was presented by him with Wood Badge Beeds and Parchment awarded to him by the Imperial Headquarters of the Boy Scouts' Association.

A grant of Rs. 500/- was made by the State to the State Scouts' Association for expenses during the year.

DARBAR BOARDING HOUSE.

The Boarding House, opened by the State last year to meet the long felt need of scholars coming to the capital from distant places for prosecution of their studies in the High School, was under the charge of the Superintendent Mr. Laxmansingh throughout the year under report.

The institution is open to boys of all castes and creeds and had inmates of all sections.

In addition to accommodation for living, arrangements also existed for mess, water, light and supervision of studies of the boys, and to add to these facilities a small vegetable and flower garden was also laid out in the compound during the year.

The Superintendent stayed in the Boarding House in the interest of the health, studies and general well-being of the inmates and looked after the better supervision of their mess and lodging arrangements and studies.

Free admission, boarding and lodging were granted by the Darbar to 3 boys of cultivators and 3 of Jagirdars in order to provide an encouragement to these classes for education.

As a result of the good arrangements existing for their comforts, the number of inmates in the Boarding House more than doubled in the course of the year, rising from 15 to 38. The swelling number of inmates speaks of the popularity this Boarding House has attained in so short a period and indicates that the district folk including Jagirdars, who, in the absence of this amenity, seldom cared to send up their children to the High School, have at last begun to evince some interest in their education.

CHAPTER VIII.

MEDICAL.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Dr. R. H. Desai, M. B. B. S., continued to be the Chief Medical Officer throughout the year.

Medical relief is afforded quite free by the Darbar in all hospitals and dispensaries in the State.

There are the following hospitals and dispensaries in the State :—

- (1) Crosthwaite Hospital, Sirohi.
- (2) Zenana Hospital, Sirohi.
- (3) Abu Road Dispensary.
- (4) Mandar Dispensary.
- (5) Sheoganj Dispensary.
- (6) Sarupganj Dispensary.
- (7) Kalandri Dispensary.

**Closing of
Paldi
Dispensary.** There was also formerly a dispensary at Paldi, but this had, however, to be closed during the year under report for want of sufficient number of patients thereat.

**Medical Relief
Afforded.** During the year under report 97,931 outdoor and 484 indoor patients were treated in the several hospitals and dispensaries as against 89,761 outdoor and 475 indoor patients in the previous year.

CROSTHWAITE HOSPITAL.

As many as 32,132 outdoor and 212 indoor patients were treated at the Crosthwaite Hospital alone. This number far

exceeds the number of the last year which was 27,316 outdoor and 194 indoor patients.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Due to the liberal donation of Rs. 1,000/- made by Mr. H. C. Bafna, Advocate, a set of Ultra Violet Lamp was purchased and installed in the Crosthwaite Hospital during the year. This valuable asset to the Hospital is much applauded, and will, it is hoped, prove of immense benefit to the public in affording treatment on the modern system of treatment by rays.

In appreciation of this laudable donation, Mr. H. C. Bafna has been awarded a silver Philanthropy Medal by the Darbar as a mark of personal distinction.

The family wards constructed last year, with donations raised from Seth Manchlalji and three other Mahajans, at a cost of about Rs. 3,000/, were declared open during the year under report. This added facility, besides supplying a long felt want, promises well to attract indoor patients who need attendance of their relatives.

To extend to the public of Pindwara and the surrounding villages the benefits of free medical relief enjoyed by people in other important towns of equal size and status, the Council has under contemplation the opening of a Medical Dispensary at Pindwara and a plan and an estimate are being prepared for construction of a building for the same, for which a philanthropist Shah Punamchandji Nanawala of Pindwara has promised a donation of Rs. 5,000/-. The donation, though quite good, is found inadequate for the construction of an up-to-date dispensary, especially as the prices of materials have gone almost prohibitive. A supplementary contribution for the purpose is likely to be had in the near future from other charitable people.

Major K. H. A. Gross, I. M. S., Administrative Medical Officer for Rajputana was invited to visit the Hospitals and Dispensaries in the month of December 1941 and he observed that the building and equipment in the Crosthwaite Hospital were quite adequate and that much had been done during the last 2 years to modernize it and raise its efficiency.

As advised by Major Gross, a tempting scheme for training young men as compounders was framed, under which candidates coming for this training, which would be of six months' duration, would be paid a subsistence allowance of Rs. 10/- to Rs. 12/- per month for the period of training and a graded scale of pay was fixed for successful candidates. It is, however, a matter of regret that no local young man availed of this concession, though it provided free training, subsistence allowance and a guarantee for appointment.

ZENANA HOSPITAL.

The Zenana Hospital was under the charge of a qualified Lady Doctor Miss Tarabai Kelankar, L.R.C.S., (Edin), L.A.F.P.S., (Glasgow), L.B.C.S., upto 12th October 1942, after which, she having resigned, the post remained vacant till Dr. Mrs. Krishna Harnamsingh was appointed to it after the end of the year. During the short interval between the relinquishment of the office by Dr. Miss. Tarabai Kelankar and the appointment of Dr. Mrs. K. Harnamsingh, the charge was held by one of the medical officers of the Crosthwaite Hospital. The Medical Officer, Zenana Hospital was assisted in the work throughout by a qualified nurse and several Dais.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in it during the year was 128 and 4,674 respectively as against 121 and 5,449 respectively in the last year.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The number of operations performed during the year in all the Hospitals and Dispensaries was 3,574 as against 3,777 in the previous year. The number of operations performed in the Crosthwaite Hospital alone was 1,201.

RABIES.

There were 17 cases of bite by rabid dogs during the year. Of these, 13 were treated at the Crosthwaite Hospital, Sirohi and the remaining at the Abu Road Anti-Rabic Centre.

VACCINATION.

The number of primary vaccinations performed during the year under report was 3,638 against 4,738 of last year and the percentage of success was 94·61 as against 99·00 of the previous year. The average cost of each vaccination came to annas five and pias six.

EXPENDITURE.

The Total expenditure on the Medical Department amounted to Rs. 36,290/15/-. The details about the medical relief afforded at and the expenditure incurred on each of the several Hospitals and Dispensaries are shown in the table below :—

Name of Hospital or Dispensary.	No. of patients treated.		Result of indoor patients.				Expenditure	Daily average Outdoor and Indoor.	Operations.
	Outdoor.	Indoor	Discharged	Absent.	Died.	Remained under treatment.			
1. Crosthwaite Hospital, Sirohi.	32,132	212	151	49	6	6	14,624 14 9	252·8	1,201
2. Zenana Hospital, Sirohi ...	4,674	128	96	20	5	7	5,420 14 10	13·16	81
3. Abu Road Dispensary ...	24,616	25	24	1	...	...	3,851 2 4	68·37	1,108
4. Sheoganj Dispensary ...	12,473	8	4	3	1	...	2,540 0 0	96·32	565
5. Kalandri Dispensary ...	11,131	101	30	3	6	8	2,187 12 3	89·71	331
6. Mandar Dispensary ...	8,804	10	9	...	1	...	2,471 5 6	82·65	189
7. Sarupganj Dispensary ...	4,101	...	...	...	...	...	1,947 11 10	30·42	99
8. Palace Dispensary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,867 8 0	...	...
9. Anti Rabic Centre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95 14 3	...	...
10. Vaccination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,283 11 3	...	...
Total ...	97,931	484	314	76	19	21	36,290 15 0	632·71	3,574

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAIL.

Dr. R. H. Desai, M.B.B.S., continued to be the Superintendent of Jail throughout the year.

At the commencement of the year there were 80 prisoners in the Jail, while 112 were admitted during the year under report, bringing the total to 192. Of these, 116 were discharged during the year, leaving 76 at the close of the year. The daily average of convicts and under trials was 80·4 against 96·6 in the preceding year. The average period of detention of an undertrial prisoner was 33·5 days during the year under review as against 30·0 days of the previous year.

The general health of the prisoners was very good compared with previous years. The daily average of sick was only 1·7 and there was one death during the year. In the preceding year the daily average of sick had been 4·3.

The conduct of the prisoners was satisfactory, and good discipline was maintained throughout the year.

The Weaving Factory started in the Central Jail in the preceding year to train the prisoners in the art of weaving worked satisfactorily till towards the the end of the year under report difficulty crept in over obtaining supplies of yarn, for want of which the industry seemed to starve. Under the guidance of the two weavers employed for the purpose, a number of prisoners came to learn something in the art of weaving, though not to an extent to work independently.

and Kalapura. This left 24 Jagirs under attachment at the close of the year. The State arrears outstanding against these Jagirs amounted to Rs. 1,00,822/6/9, out of which Rs. 29,218/13/- were recovered, leaving Rs. 71,603/11/6 outstanding at the close of the year.

Rules have been framed for the working of the different sections of this department and the work is conducted on systematic lines. Regular balanced budgets of income and expenditure for each of the minority jagirs and the Devasthans as well as for charities were framed. In cases of jagirs under attachment due to arrears of State dues, the expenditure was not regulated by a budget but maintenance to Jagirdars was allowed at a uniform rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the actual income of their share, the remaining $\frac{3}{4}$ th being credited towards liquidation of the debt as prescribed by the Rules and Regulations for Jagirdars.

All possible endeavours were made to clear off the debts of the jagirs under management, and these succeeded in reducing their indebtedness by Rs. 29,218/13/-.

Adequate arrangements were also made for the education of the minor wards who were of a school going age.

The expenditure on the Court of wards and office establishment amounted to Rs. 2,268/-. The income realized as contribution from minority Jagirs at 1% of their income towards expenses of the supervision was only Rs. 444/2/-. As such, the difference of Rs. 1,823/14/- had to be defrayed from the State revenues.

The expenditure on Devasthans and Charities, etc. amounted to Rs. 12,560/13/- exclusive of Rs. 14,527/- spent from the income of Jagirs dedicated to the Devasthans.

CONTROL OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES DEPARTMENT.

In order to prevent undue profiteering by merchants in these abnormal times when prices of everything are being raised by them exorbitantly due to War, as also to make adequate arrangements for procuring supplies of essential commodities to the public, an Essential Commodities Control Order was issued and promulgated during the year under Sub-rule 2 of Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules.

To attend to matters relating to fixation of prices from time to time, issue of licences, obtaining of supplies from outside of commodities running short in the State, and so on, the post of a Controller of Commodities was created and Mr. Chaturbhuj C. Mistri was appointed to it to work under the Revenue Member, State Council who was appointed as Chief Controller of Commodities.

The commodities declared as essential commodities for purposes of this Control were

- Appointment of a Controller of Commodities,**
- (1) Wheat
 - (2) Barley
 - (3) Karlua
 - (4) Maize
 - (5) Bajri
 - (6) Sugar
 - and (7) Kerosene Oil.

Their prices were revised from time to time. At the close of the year the prices fixed were as under:—

	Rs. a. p.			
(1) Wheat	6	4	0 per maund.
(2) Barley	4	0	0 „

		Rs. a. p.			
(3) Karlua	....	5	4	0	per maund.
(4) Maize	....	4	4	0	„
(5) Bajri	....	4	4	0	„
(6) Sugar	....	18	0	0	„
(7) Kerosene Oil	....	5	13	0	per tin.

The control on the whole worked effectively throughout. In spite of the State being a deficit area in respect of food-grains, no difficulty was felt by the people and the prices remained within a reasonable limit, which was due to a large extent to timely arrangements made for importing supplies.

PETROL RATIONING.

Rai Saheb Visaji, Chief Engineer continued to be Motor Spirit Rationing Officer of the State.

The Sirohi Motor Spirit Rationing Order introduced last year, which was a condensed form of the Rationing Order in force in British India, was replaced during the year under report by a wholesale adoption of the British India Motor Spirit Rationing Order 1941 as amended from time to time.

The State's normal quota of petrol having been enormously cut down, strictest economy had to be practised in the consumption of motor spirit. More than one officer previously furnished with cars had to abandon them for horse driven vehicles and others also used their motor vehicles very sparingly.

To co-operate further with the Government of India in this economy, the supply of petrol to private vehicles was very much restricted and two of the State vehicles were got fitted with charcoal gas plants, which example was followed by some Motor Transport Services also.

Acknowledgement.

BEFORE concluding, I take this opportunity to thank all Officers and their Staff for their assistance and loyal co-operation.

My special thanks are due to my two colleagues, the Home Member and Revenue Member, for their untiring zeal, sincere support and ready response in carrying out Darbar policy and reforms of all kinds. Due to prolonged absence of His Highness the Maharao Saheb Bahadur due to indifferent health, his guidance and advice, though not immediately and frequently available, was received from time to time and proved of immense value and strength in all intricate problems of the administration.

I. K. PANDYA,
Chief Minister, Sirohi State.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX

Particulars of Receipts and Disbursements in Sirohi

RECEIPTS.

No.	Head.			Receipts.			Remarks.
				Rs.	as.	p.	
1	Opening Balance	...		2,87,485	10	0	
2	Land Revenue	...		5,80,776	0	6	Including Rs. 99,119-15-9 recovered on account of arrears of land revenue of previous years.
3	Vera bab, Lag babs and Contracts	...		1,92,336	1	3	Including Rs. 1,755-10-0 of Police contracts.
4	Excise	...	...	2,17,099	13	6	
5	Forests and Jods	...		75,645	14	9	
6	Customs	...	...	4,19,499	11	5	Includes Rs. 55,048 4-6 of refundable customs duty on silver bars.
7	Stamps	...	...	45,672	13	3	
8	Registration	...	...	1,149	1	0	
9	Fines and Revenue Court fees and Cattle-pound fees			10,789	1	10	
10	Municipalities...	...		1,246	10	9	
11	School fees	...	...	3,523	10	6	
12	Gazette	...	...	423	4	0	
13	Salt Compensation	...		10,800	0	0	
14	Excise Duty on Matches	...		14,356	0	0	
15	Petrol Duty	...	...	6,659	0	0	
16	Miscellaneous...	...		31,287	3	10	
	Total Revenue	...		16,11,294	6	7	
	Grand Total	...		18,98,780	0	7	

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State for the year 1941-42.

DISBURSEMENTS.

No.	Head.	Disbursements.			Remarks.
		Rs.	as.	p.	
1	His Highness and Members of Ruling Family ...	1,63,868	15	6	
2	Administration ...	1,21,749	6	6	
3	Land Revenue Settlement.	34,361	6	3	
4	Excise ...	34,012	5	9	
5	Forests and Jods ...	27,808	10	6	
6	Customs ...	30,579	10	4	
7	Army and Police ...	1,40,979	13	6	
8	Jail and Lock-ups ...	9,793	15	0	
9	Public Works ...	1,71,512	11	3	
10	Medical Department ...	36,290	15	0	
11	Sanitation and Municipalities	16,275	14	3	
12	Education ...	37,853	4	3	
13	Religious and Charitable Endowments ...	12,560	13	0	
14	Pensions and Grants ...	13,839	5	9	
15	Repayment of Loan ...	85,256	13	5	
16	Miscellaneous ...	34,990	5	0	
	Total Expenditure ...	9,71,737	5	3	
	Advances ...	1,40,081	1	11	
	Total including advances ...	11,11,818	8	2	
	Closing Balance ...	7,86,961	8	5	
	Grand Total ...	18,98,780	0	7	

I. K. PANDYA,
Chief Minister, Sirohi State.

APPENDIX II.

*List showing the names of High Officials of the State
on 31st October 1942.*

Nnme of Officers.	Appointment.
1. Rao Bahadur I. K. Pandya, B. A., LL. B.	Chief Minister and Vice-President, State Council.
2. Khan Bahadur D.D. Kothawala M.B.E., I. P. (Retd.)	Inspector General of Police and Home Member, State Council.
3. Thakur Mahendra Sinha Ranawat.	Revenue Member, State Council and Settlement Commissioner.
4. Rai Bahadur Shiv Charan Das, Bar-at-Law,	High Court Judge.
5. Mr. Mohd. Zaferul Hasan, B. A., LL. B.	Secretary to His Highness.
6. Mr. Goverdhan Sinha Mehta, B. A., LL. B.	Revenue and Settlement Officer.
7. Mr. A. T. Doshi, B. A., LL. B....	District and Sessions Judge.
8. Dr. R. H. Desai, M. B. B. S. ...	Chief Medical Officer.
9. Rai Saheb Visaji	Chief Engineer.
10. Mr. M. N. Zutshi, B. A. ...	Superintendent of Education and Head Master, Colvin High School.
11. Mr. G. S. Apte, M. A., LL. B. ...	District Magistrate, Sirohi.
12. Mr. D. C. Gemawat, B.A., LL.B.	Superintendent of Customs and Forests and Officer-in-charge, District Schools.
13. Mr. Akbar Ali Shah, B. A. ...	Secretary, Council of State.
14. Mr. Gul Hasan Rizvi	Superintendent of Police.
15. Mr. Vijai Raj D. Singhi	Accounts Officer.
16. Mr. Manekraj Singhvi	Audit Officer.
17. Mr. Kaniram Shah	Treasury Officer.
18. Mr. Shadi Lal Gupta, E, T. ...	Excise Superintendent.
19. Mr. Rai Chand Modi, B. A. ...	First Class Magistrate, Sheoganj.
29. Mr Shambhu Singh Deora, B. A., LL. B.	" " " Pindwara.
21. Mr. Amar Chand Bafna B. A., LL. B.	" " " Abu Road.
22. Mr. Milap Chand J. Mardia, B. A., LL. B.	Sub-Judge, Sirohi.

I. K. PANDYA,
Chief Minister, Sirohi State.

APPENDIX III.

*Distribution of Portfolios amongst Members of Council.***Chief Minister.**

Political.

Finance.

P. W. D.

Judicial, including Registration.

General Administration.

Revenue Member.

Revenue.

Jagiri.

Land Records.

Survey and Settlement.

Sanadat.

Customs.

Court of Wards.

Agriculture.

Horticulture.

Sale of Land.

Devasthan villages and their funds.

Revenue Contracts (Motor Service, etc.)

Home Member.

Education.

Medical.

Excise.

Police.

Forests.

Municipalities.

Jails.

Stables and Garage.

Miscellaneous Minor Departments.

I. K. PANDYA,

Chief Minister, Sirohi State.

*Statement showing the number of crimes committed,
in the Sirohi State during the*

Description of Offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended including balance of the past year.	No. of persons convicted.
	Balance from the past year.	Committed during the year.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Offences relating to public tranquillity.	1	...	1	...	1	1	...
Offences by State servants	1	2	3	...	3	3	3
Contempt of lawful authority by State servants	...	3	3	2	3	3	3
False evidence and offences against public justice	2	13	15	1	12	35	2
Offences relating to weights and measures	...	2	2	3	2	2	1
Offences against life	4	9	13	3	11	16	2
Causing miscarriage	...	1	1	1	1	1	...
Hurt	24	113	137	148	123	260	18
Wrongful confinement	2	5	7	2	5	15	2
Offences relating to religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal force and assault	5	24	29	8	22	98	12
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft	8	26	34	37	29	46	28
Cattle lifting	2	32	34	29	31	41	31
Highway robbery	1	13	14	10	13	14	8
Dacoity	2	2	4	2	2	2	1
Criminal misappropriation	1	8	9	11	8	7	5
Receiving stolen property	...	4	4	2	3	5	2
Cheating	3	15	18	18	11	32	4
Fraudulent deeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	3	10	13	18	8	44	1
Trespass	7	22	29	15	24	52	18
House-breaking	3	26	29	26	20	55	17
Offences relating to marriage	4	6	10	5	6	27	3
Adultery	1	...	1	2	1	3	...
Defamation	4	27	31	31	26	58	1
Miscellaneous	20	126	146	129	130	273	114
Total	98	489	587	503	495	1093	275

IV.

IV. *the number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial year ending 31st October 1942.*

[illegible]

I. K. PANDYA,
Chief Minister, Sirohi State.

APPENDIX V.

*List of Laws in force in Sirohi State for the year
ending 31st October 1942.*

No.	Description.	Introduced during the year under report.
1	Boundary Rules of 1892... ..	1. Sirohi Registration Act, 1942.
2	Extradition Rules with some modifications ...	2. Sirohi Limitation Act, 1942.
3	Border Court Rules	3. Provincial Small Cause Courts' Act.
4	Panchayat Court Rules... ..	4. Amendment in Sirohi Public Societies' Act No. III of 1939.
5	Revenue Circulars	5. Sirohi Arms Rules, 1942.
6	Constitution of Courts	6. Amendment in Schedule II of the Sirohi Criminal Procedure Code.
7	Gambling Rules of 1885... ..	7. Rules for Payment of Expenses to Witnesses.
8	Factories Act	8. Amendment in Sirohi Travelling Allowance and Daily Allowance Rules.
9	Sedition Act	9. Amendment in Legal Practitioners' Rules.
10	Excise Rules and Regulations	10. Rules for Recovery of Municipal Cesses.
11	T. A. Rules	11. Essential Commodities Control Order, 1942.
12	Rules and Regulations for Jagirdars, 1923 ...	12. Foodgrains (Futures and Options) Prohibition order.
13	Sirohi Court of Wards Act, 1930	13. Penalties Enhancement Order.
14	Sirohi Cattle Trespass Act, No. 3 of 1931 ...	14. Collective Fines Ordinance.
15	Sirohi Rajput Hitkarni Sabha Rules... ..	15. Motor Spirit Rationing Order.
16	Indian Electricity Rules	16. Tyre Rationing Order, 1942.
17	Sirohi Police Act of 1936	17. Coloured Motor Spirit Control Order.
18	Sirohi Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act II of 1936.	18. Rubber Manufacture Control Order.
19	Sirohi Court Fees Act III of 1939	19. The Essential Drugs Census Order.
20	Sirohi Leave Rules	20. War Injuries Scheme.
21	Sirohi Civil Procedure Code, Act V of 1936...	21. Wireless Order.
22	Sirohi Evidence Act VI of 1936	22. Chrome Compounds Control Order.
23	Sirohi State Building Sites and Sanadat Rules	23. Electrical Apparatus (Dealings) Order.
24	Sirohi Usurious Loans Act, No. 1 of 1939 ...	24. Wireless Telegraphy Apparatus Order.
25	The Public Safety Act, No. II of 1939	
26	The Sirohi Public Societies Act, No. III of 1939.	
27	The Child Marriage Restraint Act, No. IV of 1939.	
28	Sirohi Registration of Foreigners Act, Act No. V of 1939.	
29	Agriculturists' Relief Rules, 1939	
30	The Sirohi Legal Practitioners' Act, No. VI of 1939.	
31	Legal Practitioners' Rules	
32	The Sirohi Motor Vehicles Act, 1940	
33	The Sirohi Motor Vehicles Rules	
34	Sirohi Criminal Procedure Code, 1941	
35	Sirohi Penal Code, Act III of 1941	
36	Standards of Weights' Act	
37	Sirohi Village Panchayat Act and Rules, 1941.	
38	Petition Writers' Rules of 1941	
39	Indian Soldiers' Litigation Act	
40	Central Advisory Committee Rules, 1941 ...	

I. K. PANDYA.

Chief Minister, Sirohi State.

